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BORAH WILLING TO CO-OPERATE WITH COOLIDGE

Senator Eager to Facilitate Every Step Toward End of Outlawing War

PLAN CALLED "BROAD" BY ADMINISTRATION

Conference for Further Naval Disarmament President's Idea When Condition Warrants

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Administration is not sympathetic with the renewal of William E. Borah's plan for an international conference which should combine economic and disarmament questions. This was made known at the White House. The President was represented as considering the scope proposed by Senator Borah too broad and as believing that by narrowing the field better results would be obtained. Mr. Coolidge wants as soon as conditions will permit to have a conference for further naval disarmament. Senator Borah is not bent upon pushing his plan at the present time, but is willing to talk it over with the President. His desire is to keep the matter active as he believes that sooner or later some such conference, attended by all the nations greatly interested, will have to be held.

He admits that it may be impracticable at this time. He reiterated, however, the view that he has held for three years that "substantial disarmament or substantial progress toward permanent peace cannot be had without settling two or three prior economic problems which are disturbing the world." If his proposal is deemed too broad, he would be "delighted to have a disarmament conference called, including the great naval powers."

Senator Borah stands committed to the "outlawing of war," and favors any steps leading to it. In a recent address he said: "I would rather have just one ounce of practice than a pound of profession in this cause of peace. Why talk of peace when there is excluded from all plans and all courts 200,000,000 white people and two of the most potentially powerful people of Europe. Let us establish the natural and orderly relationship which should obtain among a family of nations, restore trade relations, recognize existing governments, practice the tolerance which is preached to us and the friendship which this great movement for peace."

OPPOSITION TO MOVE NONCONFIDENCE VOTE IN BENITO MUSSOLINI

ROME, Jan. 3.—Many of the Opposition journals in Rome and the provinces have been sequestered again today. Interest is now centered in tomorrow's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, when the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, will address the deputies on the situation. According to the Popolo d'Italia, Signor Mussolini will make a strong and precise declaration on the policy of the Government, with particular reference to the home situation, defining the line which he proposed to follow. It is not yet certain whether the debate will follow, but the followers of Giovanni Giolitti and Vittorio Orlando will present a nonconfidence motion, which will naturally lead to a vote.

After the disorders in Florence, the Government has prohibited further meetings of the Fascists, and that which was to have been held on Sunday has been put off. Incidents not of a serious character are reported from several provinces, particularly in Tuscany. There have been disorders in Arosio, Leghorn, Mantua and Naples. In two small towns of the Rome province, Communists, after an attempt to invade Fascist clubs, attacked the carabinieri. In the rest of the country perfect order prevails.

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Again to the Fore



Eleutherios Venizelos

Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek statesman, for whose homecoming it is reported, preparations are being made.

PEACE IS CALLED RUSSIA'S DESIRE

Georgi Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister, Declares Soviet Not Hostile to France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Georgi Tchitcherin, in response to questions posed by a representative of the Petit Parisien, makes an important statement. "Our policy," he says, "is to contribute to the conservation of general peace. French statesmen asserted that in France the great masses of the people are impregnated with a profound love for peace. Both peoples therefore desire a pacific and fruitful development, but they should be allowed to develop unhindered. Russia is ready to conclude with all the governments an accord contributing to the independence of the peoples. The resumption of diplomatic relations with France was regarded as a most important step toward the betterment of relations with all countries. The French Ambassador will see personally the Soviet régime in the development of international relations. The present Government more solid than any other existing government."

Friendly to Eastern Nations
"Profound friendship binds Russia to the peoples of the East, and movement of liberation is looked upon sympathetically. Russia has never been hostile to France in Asia, although French agents have endeavored to make the Turkish Government hostile to Russia. In the Far East also French diplomacy is antagonistic to Russia, but this is changing. France is on good terms with Japan and Russia is negotiating with Japan a treaty of friendship. I believe that the Japanese Government will make concessions and re-establish good relations."

In regard to America, Mr. Tchitcherin declared: "The United States alone have obtained from the World War, real solid, durable benefits. There is an inequality which is essentially unfortunate. It cannot contribute to the general appeasement and happy solution of the many difficult problems of Europe."

Question of Debts

"It is necessary to add that the American Government is profiting by its international weight under the direction of Charles E. Hughes in a sense of aggressive imperialism, and in the Far East, for example, presents a menace to the independence of China."

On the question of Russian debts, Mr. Tchitcherin said: "It is impossible to fulfill French expectations. The Soviet policy is now oriented solely toward economic regeneration. Main attention is given to the development of international economic relations. Certainly, it is declared the Russian Government is not responsible for the Communist propaganda abroad. It is no more responsible for the Third International than the MacDonald Government was responsible for the Second International. The constant accusations are denounced as a diversion."

New Hampshire Asked to Buy 'The Old Man of the Mountain'

Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests Urges Acquisition With Surrounding Area and Establishment as Public Reserve

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3 (Special).—A plea for the purchase of "The Old Man of the Mountain" and surrounding scenic attractions in the White Mountains by the State of New Hampshire as a public forest reserve is being made by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests to members-elect of the Legislature which convenes next Wednesday.

"The Old Man of the Mountain," one of the greatest natural curiosities in the country, has been privately owned as a part of the Franconia Notch property. More than a year ago the timber in the Notch was put on the market, but the owners have agreed to hold off a sale until the Legislature has first chance to purchase it for the State. The United States Forest Service has made a survey of the property at the request of the society.

"The Notch is the Yosemite of the

HOMEcoming OF VENIZELLOS BEING PREPARED

Downfall of Present Cabinet Foretold—Veteran Statesman to Re-enter Arena

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 3.—Parliamentary circles here affirm that the Greek Cabinet's position has been greatly weakened and that when the Assembly meets after the holidays it will meet with strong opposition. The Macedonian and refugee deputies have joined with those of Georges Kafandaris, which will greatly swell the Opposition ranks. Mr. Kafandaris is opposing the Government for having charged Eleutherios Venizelos with conspiring with Nicholas Politis and Cacamanos and certain foreign powers to obtain a modification of the minority accord without consulting the Assembly.

Under these circumstances, the Cabinet's fall is anticipated within a month, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible to find another leader equipped with the necessary qualifications for coping with the situation, as all the more ambitious and capable politicians who may be able to take the place of Venizelos within the past year without noteworthy result.

This causes many to believe that the next Cabinet will necessarily be of a transitional nature, working chiefly toward paving the ground for Mr. Venizelos' homecoming. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that preparations are under way to bring that effect, and that the present Cabinet is endeavoring to convince them that without Mr. Venizelos' return, Greece can never achieve peace.

It is reported that Mr. Venizelos shared this view, and is taking the preliminary steps for his re-entry into the political arena, although many feel that his presence cannot but help provoke intense perturbation and cause Greece some embarrassment.

SENATE GETS POSTAL BILL

Opposition to Measure Said to Be Growing Due to Hasty Preparation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The revised Sterling-New bill, which would provide for raising salaries of postal employees by increasing postal rates sent to the Senate late yesterday and was placed on the calendar, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the subcommittee which has been holding hearings, giving notice that he would "at some opportune moment in the discussion of the Muscle Shoals measure, take occasion to expound some of the provisions of this bill to the Senate."

Mr. Moses estimates that the bill as revised would raise about \$60,000,000 additional revenue, which is \$8,000,000 less than the estimated return from the bill as drawn according to Post Office Department schedules. The revised measure is designed to be temporary, effective from April 25, 1925, to Feb. 25, 1926, a joint committee of the Senate and House being authorized to hold hearings meanwhile and report on a permanent plan.

There is growing objection to the present measure because of the haste with which it has been put through and the dissatisfaction with its terms. There is a general admission that the postal employees should be equitably adjusted and that to do this there must be a readjustment of postal rates—but this it is held, both by many Senators and by the public, as its sentiment becomes known through letters and protests, must be worked out carefully by experts on a sound basis, which should take into consideration the general good as well as the interests of the employees incident to raising more revenue to the several classes of mail service.

President Coolidge vetoed the bill providing for increased pay for employees because there was no money in the Treasury to meet the increased expenditure. The Post Office Department set out to devise a schedule which should provide the money.

SENATE GETS POSTAL BILL

Opposition to Measure Said to Be Growing Due to Hasty Preparation

Zaghlul Hopes to Curb Power of Egypt's King

Nationalist Leader's Republican Attitude Results in Formation of New Party

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—The formation of a new party entitled the "Party of Union," which theoretically is composed of persons hitherto not actively participating in politics and others realizing the futility of bitter interparty strife, but actually consisting of a group of Conservatives alarmed by Zaghlul Pasha's most rabidly republican attitude, is the newest feature of the Egyptian political situation.

Ever since the crisis immediately preceding the murder of the Sirdar when Zaghlul Pasha's attitude toward the monarchy unless he accepted Zaghlul's demands, the Wafd has been growing steadily more anti-monarchic and the Zaghlulists now boast that when the occasion offers they will either restrict the royal prerogative so as to render the King the merest figurehead or go even further and overthrow the monarchy altogether.

Defections Occur Daily

Appreciation of this attitude is causing daily defections from the Wafd ranks of the more cautious elements who do not believe Egypt's interests will be served by adding bitter internal strife to existing difficulties. Many partisans of the Union Party are standing independently and if any considerable number should desert the party will form a more definite way toward the probable presidency of Fasha Nessim Tewfik.

Defections from the Wafd are not likely to have a great effect on the result of the forthcoming elections, although the defections indicate anxiety for the country's future is felt by many wise heads. These are but an infinitesimal section of the present situation, and the other, a growing realization that Zaghlulism in its unchecked expression means a ruthless dictatorship, to which the present administration is not permitted to bow, with dismissal as a penalty for disobedience.

Prospects in Politics

The intense interest in the present situation is increased by the fact that, despite the frantic efforts of the King and the present ministry to encompass Zaghlul's political destruction, it is most likely that the Zaghlulists will secure a substantial majority at the forthcoming elections. The King and the present ministry, even the flimsiest fabricated truce appears no longer possible; each as King and Premier, respectively, therefore, would be in an impossible position vis-a-vis the other.

But for the presence of British troops a revolution and possibly civil war would seem inevitably awaiting Egypt in the near future, but the British authorities certainly would not permit such a situation. Everything points to the rapidly changing scenes on the Egyptian political stage proving equally absorbing in the near future as in the recent past.

R. I. SENATORS LEAVE FOR HOME

Self-Exiled Legislators Quit Rutland Following Word From Headquarters

RUTLAND, Mass., Jan. 3.—Rhode Island's self-exiled Republican Senators, who left their State more than six months ago, departed for their homes today as quietly and unostentatiously as they arrived. Their departure followed word from the Rhode Island Republican headquarters yesterday that the Senate had adjourned after having been in continuous session from the day when the senators fled as an aftermath of the liberation of bromide gas in the Senate chamber.

The leave-taking did not take long. Their families had preceded them to prepare a welcome. Their luggage, for the most part, had been moved. They themselves had been impatiently waiting for their final adjournment of the General Assembly.

Yet there was some hesitation as they stood in groups in the hotel lobby. They repeated themselves in their farewells to the staff of the Hotel Bartlett, their community home here. They slipped out at the last minute to see some one of the townsfolk who had entertained them.

For themselves goodbyes were unnecessary. The slogan "See You Tuesday" marked at once an immediate reunion and the culmination of their year's work, for on Jan. 6 the new, strongly Republican session will be inaugurated. On Thursday night they will once more gather in Providence for the reception tendered them by the Republican state committee. Formal welcome awaits that time.

They declared today that these men who had had a career unique in the political history of the country, would not lose contact, however. The plans for a permanent organization, to be completed at a final caucus held at the hotel last night, Senator Arthur A. Sherman, their leader in "exile," was chosen president.

PORTUGAL DECIDES TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

LISBON, Jan. 3.—The Portuguese Cabinet Council has decided to recognize the Russian Soviet Government, it was announced today.

'ECONOMIC GRAVITATION' DEFIED BY CLIMB OF POUND STERLING, DECLARES PROFESSOR YOUNG

Sound Financial "Habits of Thought" a Factor, Says Harvard Authority—England's Post-War Financial Policy Based on Statesmanship of the Higher Order

By ALLYN ABBOTT YOUNG

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Since the middle of 1924 the dollar value of the pound sterling has been slipping steadily uphill. I put it in this way because, at first glance, this upward movement seems to defy the laws of economic gravitation.

Since the war Great Britain has encountered one formidable economic difficulty after another. It is peculiarly dependent upon its foreign trade and its shipping. The world's international commerce, and with it the world's ocean-carrying trade, has been slow to recover from the shock of war. Great Britain's position, the foundation of its maritime supremacy, has been blocked by labor trouble at home and by the loss of markets abroad.

Its taxes have been heavier than other countries have ever known. It uncompromisingly pays the war debts America insists on collecting. And yet it appears that Great Britain, alone among the European belligerents, will be able to announce before long that without the advantage of a general writing off of old debts, its currency has been brought back to its pre-war parity with gold.

Able British Statesmanship

The movements of the value of a country's currency are not like the orbit a comet describes against a sky—something to be observed but not to be controlled. The pound is where it is because England's financial policy since the war has been based on economic statesmanship of the highest order, combining the three essential factors of knowledge, courage and tenacity.

Only once before has the pound been temporarily divorced from a metallic standard. That was during the Napoleonic wars. What English economists discovered then about the menace of a fluctuating paper currency and the ways of overcoming it, the monetary science of the present England sound monetary doctrines have become not merely knowledge, but habits of thought.

The methods that have to be used are simple in theory but exceedingly difficult in practice. There are only two essentials. First, taxes must be heavy enough to enable the government to make substantial progress in reducing its debt. Second, banks must be urged to advance credit to the business community have to steer a difficult middle course between inflation on the one hand and the complete crushing of industry on the other. These are difficult things.

Inflation Pit Avoided

Inflation and the rolling up of new mountains of debt are easy. Great Britain might have purchased a few years of comparative prosperity and comfort, as did some of the countries of continental Europe. But such a course might have been made the ultimate restoration of the pound to its pre-war basis impossible.

England's financial creed was formulated in the famous Cunliffe report of 1915. That report unhesitatingly recommended that England's fiscal and banking policies should be shaped with reference to the earliest feasible return to the gold standard. A year ago, J. M. Keynes, then opposed to the Cunliffe report, said, "The Bank of England and the Treasury still regard it as their marching orders."

But the march was not always steadily forward. There were periods of retreat—although never more than a short one. The pound in England were, on the average, three times as high as in 1913. That is, the pound had only a third of its pre-war purchasing power. The

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

FAIL RIVER MILLS TO REDUCED WAGES

Ten Per Cent Cut Announced by the Manufacturers

FAIL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 3.—A wage reduction of 10 per cent in approximately 30 cotton manufacturing corporations, members of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturer's Association, was announced last night by representatives of the Association at a meeting attended by the manufacturers' executive committee and the Fall River Textile Council, representing five unions. The reduction will be effective Jan. 12.

After the conference, which lasted 2½ hours, it was announced that the various unions would hold a special meeting on Jan. 7 to act upon the announced reduction. It was said that practically every cotton manufacturing corporation in the city would be affected by the cut. The total number of workers affected is between 20,000 and 25,000.

Many thousands of workers have been out of employment for approximately a year as the result of curtailment in cotton production which, it has been estimated, reduced operations by about 50 per cent.

It was said that the manufacturers' announcement of the wage cut, carried with it no guarantee of any increase in production. The manufacturers have long asserted their inability to compete in the market owing to high cotton and production costs.

World News in Brief

Portland, Ore.—A Brotherhood Cooperative National Bank has been opened here with an initial capital and surplus of \$25,000, the fifteenth financial institution in the United States established by the railroad brotherhoods. It is a member of the Federal Reserve system. George O. Barnard, a retired railroad engineer, is president.

Buenos Aires (P)—The population of this, the largest city of the southern hemisphere, is approaching the 2,000,000 mark. Although no census has been taken since 1914, statistics kept by the municipality give a population on Aug. 31 of 1,817,000. Street cars during August carried more than 48,000,000 passengers.

Philadelphia—Roughness and horseplay in fraternity initiations, was put under a ban by the national organization of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity at its biennial congress in session here. Prof. Frank W. Scott, head of the journalism department of the University of Illinois and executive secretary of the fraternity, said the general tendency of fraternities everywhere was to abolish hazing.

Paris (P)—The Paris Court of Appeals has well over 14,000 cases docketed awaiting trial, and the principal provincial courts of higher jurisdiction are in much the same situation. At the same time cases are added faster than old ones are decided. Rene Renoult, Minister of Justice, in revealing these facts to the Chamber of Deputies, said litigants often had to wait two years for hearings, and in some instances even four.

Managua, Nicaragua—Carlos Solano has been inaugurated President of Nicaragua for a term of four years. In his inaugural address he paid a tribute to the United States and said he hoped for a continuance of its aid and friendship.

Mexico City—Preparations are being made for entertainment of the officers and crew of the German warship Berlin, which is expected to arrive soon at Vera Cruz. The crew will participate in a military parade in Vera Cruz, while the officers will be escorted to the capital.

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota's one day rest in seven law passed by the 1923 Legislature, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, which held the law "violates the equal protection of both state and federal constitutions" by providing for employees in certain specific employments, but excluding certain other specific employments.

Brussels (P)—New Belgian road traffic regulations which go into effect in February provide that a speed limit will be longer for trucks than for cars. Motorists merely must avoid driving in any fashion which may endanger the public, and pedestrians must get out of the way and allow cars to pass.

San Francisco—Mrs. Julius Kahn has filed her nominating petition with the registrar of voters to succeed her late husband in Congress. Election takes place Feb. 17. Her petition contained 1352 names, whereas only 701 were necessary.

New Food Legislation Announced in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 3.—NEW food adulteration legislation here is announced. Speaking in the House last night, Sir Kingsley Wood, Health Ministry Secretary, said this would be undertaken as soon as the pressure of parliamentary time allows. The Government is, meanwhile, framing regulations to render operative the recent expert committee's recommendations as far as the existing law allows.

This committee, it will be recalled, brought to light the urgency of additional food adulteration measures, especially in connection with the excluding of dust and dirt and the prevention of an undue use of injurious preservatives.

NEW PRISON SITE BOARD PROPOSED

Measure Filed in House Provides for Appointment of Commission of Five

Lewis Parkhurst, of Winchester, former state Senator from the Sixth Middlesex District, filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives a petition providing for the appointment of a commission of five members, whose duty it shall be to provide a new location for the Massachusetts State Prison, now situated on Prison Point, Charlestown.

The petition provides that the commission shall be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth and that at least two of the members shall be women. It is also stipulated that the proposed new prison shall be built on a site within 50 miles of the State House. The petition further provides that the commission shall select an institutional building now in existence.

This is the fourth bill which Senator Parkhurst has introduced in the Legislature providing for the abandonment of the present structure in Charlestown which he has always maintained to be obsolete and of a character at variance with the policy of Massachusetts to provide modern buildings for the housing of its various institutions.

The first new state prison bill filed by former Senator Parkhurst was in 1922 and after hearings were held it failed of exhaustive consideration by the Legislature. In 1923 he filed another new state prison bill and then again in 1923.

At each hearing former Senator Parkhurst marshaled many facts and figures to prove the inadequacy of the present structure, which is nearing the century mark in age. In 1921, Sanford Bates, now Commissioner of Corrections for Massachusetts, filed a bill providing that the present prison be abandoned and that the State purchase for the city of Boston the House of Correction edifices situated on Deer Island in Boston Harbor. This bill failed of passage at the time.

Under the present commission of the Legislature went so far as to favor the taking of the Deer Island property for state prison purposes, but the bill was not put through the Legislature.

MOVE MADE TO ADJUST FINANCES OF B. & M.

Appointment of a subcommittee to consider the question of the reorganization of the finances of the Boston & Maine Railroad was voted at the first meeting of the general readjustment committee at the North Station yesterday. W. Rodman Peabody was elected chairman of the general committee and empowered to name the subcommittee.

All classes of security holders were represented, it was reported. James H. Hustis, president; Homer Loring, chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Peabody spoke for the directors and George A. Gaskill, president of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester, represented the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

MAINE CENTRAL TARIFF PROTESTED

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3.—Resolutions strongly protesting against the adoption of a proposed new Maine Central Railroad tariff which would operate to largely increase freight rates to Maine points east of Brunswick, were sent to officials of that railroad yesterday by the newly organized Maine Traffic Association.

The resolutions urge the company to withdraw its proposal for increase in class rates, and to substitute therefor a reasonable rate schedule which shall not operate to the disadvantage of Maine industries.

NEW A. F. L. HEAD TO SPEAK

William Green, successor to Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak in Boston Sunday, Jan. 18, in Franklin Union Hall. The meeting is being sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union, and is being arranged as a memorial to Gompers.

ALLIED POWERS ABOUT TO START DEBATE ON DEBT

Revival of French Settlement Plan Puts Issue Before Financial Conference

PROPOSALS VARY REGARDING TERMS

Necessity for Moratorium Generally Recognized—Figures Conflicting

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 3.—It is felt here that the reports of definite proposals made by Edouard Herriot, the Premier, and Etienne Clémentel, Finance Minister, through Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, for a debt settlement will produce an unfavorable effect and therefore a denial of an emphatic kind is issued in Paris. What appears to be the truth is that proposals were vaguely made in the course of conversations, but that France has no plan. The figures mentioned may possibly have been used in an illustrative fashion, but it is asserted they have no official validity.

One set of figures gave a moratorium of 10 years, payment over a period of 50 years with interest only ½ per cent. Another version gave the period of payments as 63 years and the rate of interest 2½ per cent. Various other versions circulate, but Mr. Herrick repudiates them as emanating from him.

It would appear that nothing really has been done and in spite of the talk the situation is what it was when Jules Jusserand began to discuss the matter. It is recognized that if every country's remarks were converted into a government proposal it would be impossible to avoid an unpleasant atmosphere.

There has recently been a call for a Dawes plan for France. That is to say that France should pay about 1½ per cent, but in accordance with its financial prosperity and only if it is ascertained that specific payments will not depreciate the currency. These conditions are far from being fully met, and it is necessary for a long moratorium.

France does not see why it cannot properly expect treatment as favorable as that given Germany. It is observed, with some surprise, that the moment a statement which the French consider reasonable is made there is a tremendous outcry in America. There was not such an outcry when the allied war debt of Germany being relieved of a large portion of its obligations.

Now it appears impossible to prevent a personal debt debate between Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the French representatives next week.

French Move Necessitates Fuller British Definition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Eleventh-hour developments have occurred in connection with the allied war debt question. A British Cabinet meeting has been suddenly called for Monday and meanwhile the conference of allied financial ministers in Paris, which was to have begun Tuesday, has been postponed until the following day. These developments, it is understood, are connected with the movement from the French side toward acceptance of some arrangement by which they are to pay its debts might be examined. This has necessitated a fuller definition of the British attitude.

This attitude, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understood, is that the allied war debt of Germany will cover Britain's own debt payments to America; second, that Britain, while not claiming to hinder any independent debt arrangements between the United States and Germany, claims that payments made in this connection to America should be accompanied by proportionate payments to Britain.

This, it is understood, does not mean that the allied war debt of Britain's debt policy with that of the United States, since the positions are not identical in that while in this respect the United States is a creditor only, Britain is also a debtor. This leaves, nevertheless, prospects which are regarded in informed circles here as good for a definite advance toward a settlement of this difficult problem.

MAINE CENTRAL TARIFF PROTESTED

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3.—Resolutions strongly protesting against the adoption of a proposed new Maine Central Railroad tariff which would operate to largely increase freight rates to Maine points east of Brunswick, were sent to officials of that railroad yesterday by the newly organized Maine Traffic Association.

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BUS LINE FAILS TO GET LICENSE

Hartford - Providence System Rejects Type Offered by Motor Registrar

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—An effort of the Interstate Busses Corporation, which runs a line between Hartford and Providence, to obtain a license from the state motor vehicle registrar resulted in failure yesterday. Although the commissioner, Robbins B. Stoeckel, had been restrained by an injunction from refusing to issue a license to the corporation, provided it complied with the procedure required of the general public, the corporation failed to accept a form of license offered to it by the commissioner.

The corporation applied for what is known as a public service-car license. The motor vehicle department may issue such licenses entirely at its own discretion, provided the type of vehicles sought to be operated comes within the legal classification of public-service cars. But the description of the business carried on by the Interstate Busses Corporation, as given in the application for injunction granted earlier in the week in Superior Court, Judge L. P. Waldo, was that of a jitney in the eyes of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Law.

Commissioner Stoeckel informed the representative of the corporation who applied for the license that the only form of license he could issue to the corporation was the jitney type. As a certificate of the Public Utilities Commission to the effect that the service proposed to be given is required by the public necessity and convenience, must be furnished to the motor vehicle department prior to the issuance of a jitney license, the corporation did not desire that type, and its representative left the capitol empty-handed. The Public Utilities Commission has refused to give the corporation a certificate such as required.

The case of the Interstate Busses Corporation is the fourth of some what the same character in which the motor vehicle department has been called upon to act within the past several months, and it is now under injunction not only by that corporation but by a New York-Boston transportation service as well.

MUSIC

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Reinold Werrenth.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the ninth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Katherine Palmer, soprano.

Thursday evening, Jan. 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Cyrus Ullian, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 9, and Saturday evening, Jan. 10, the eleventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with Albert Spalding as soloist in Beethoven's "Eroica" Concerto. The other numbers will be Elgar's arrangement of Bach's Organ Fantasia and Fugue in C minor, and Wagner's "The Ride of the Valkyries," Prelude to "Lohengrin" and Overture to "Rienzi."

Friday evening, Jan. 9, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Russian Synphonie Choir of New York, Basil Kilbachich, conductor.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, the first of Ernest Schelling's children's concerts, with 50 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as performers.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Percy Grainger, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in Symphony Hall, a recital by De Pachmann.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the tenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 12, in Symphony Hall, the second supplementary concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, concertmaster will play the Beethoven concerto, and the other numbers will be Haydn's Symphony in G major (No. 13), and Wagner's "Siegfried's Funeral March" from "Götterdämmerung" and Prelude to "Meistersinger."

Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Chailapin.

In the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ernest Lamoureux, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Sacha Culbertson, violinist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Fox-Burgin-Bodetti Trio.

Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Moriz Rosenthal.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, the first concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet. The program is made up of the quartets by Haydn in D minor (op. 75, No. 2), Albert Spalding in E minor (MS.), and Schubert in D minor.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, and Saturday evening, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, the twelfth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, the second of Mr. Schelling's orchestral concerts for children.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Ethel Leginska.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Kreisler.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the eleventh concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Suzanne Dabney, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Greta Torpade, soprano, and Salvatore De Stefano, harpist.

Thursday evening, Jan. 22, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harold Morris, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, and Saturday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, the thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponnelle, soprano.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the twelfth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, a concert by the

Vannini Symphony Ensemble, assisted by Clara Shear, soprano.

Monday evening, Jan. 26, in the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company opens a two weeks' engagement, with this repertory:

Monday, Jan. 26, "Aida" (Raisa, March).

Tuesday, Jan. 27, "Louise" (Garden, Annesau).

Wednesday matinee, Jan. 28, "Boris Godunoff" (Chailapin).

Saturday evening, Jan. 31, "Tosca" (Musio, Cortis, Schwartz).

Monday, Feb. 2, "Faust" (Chailapin, Mason, Hackett).

Tuesday, Feb. 3, "Thais" (Garden, Annesau).

Wednesday matinee, Feb. 4, "Madam Butterfly" (Mason, Lamont).

Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, "Rigoletto" (Dal Monte, Hackett).

Thursday, Feb. 5, "L'Amore del Tre Re" (Garden, Annesau, Baklanoff).

Friday, Feb. 6, "Hidalgo" (Hackett).

Saturday matinee, Feb. 7, "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Baklanoff, Mojica).

Saturday matinee, Feb. 7, "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Raisa, Lamont).

GOVERNOR OPPOSES MAINE FAIR BUILDING

Protest of Executive Made in March Reiterated

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.—Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in a statement made public today said that he is as much opposed to an appropriation by the State for the erection of a Maine building at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., as he was in March, 1923, when he vetoed the measure, and furthermore he does not want to take any steps toward appointing a committee called for.

"Knowing the needs of our State institutions as I do," said Governor Baxter, "and realizing that we are struggling along under heavy burdens, it seems to me the height of folly for the State to spend a single dollar in erecting a building at Springfield, Mass."

The last legislature passed a resolve over Governor Baxter's veto appropriating \$25,000 for a Maine building at Springfield, providing a like amount was raised by private subscription, which has been done.

The request is for a charter under the name of the Hartford and Springfield Transportation Company with the right to acquire the effects of the Hartford-Springfield line, and also of the Windsor Locks Traction Company and Rockville, Brattleboro and Springfield Street Railway Company. The amount of capitalization under the proposed charter is not mentioned.

STREET NAME CHANGE HEARING SCHEDULED

Opposition has developed in Boston to the proposition advanced by the Board of Street Commissioners, of which John H. L. Noyes is chairman, to change the name of Court and Cambridge streets to that of "State Street," when the two streets are widened in accordance with the recent acts of the Legislature providing for carrying out the \$3,000,000 improvement.

This change in name would give the city a State Street running from Atlantic Avenue across the West End to the Charles River Basin, where it would be continued over the so-called West Boston Bridge to Cambridge. A public hearing is to be held in the City Hall Annex, on the fourth floor, on Thursday morning, Jan. 15.

CITY HAD 75 CONVENTIONS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3. (Special)—Providence, as a convention city, had a prosperous year in 1924. The city entertained approximately 75,000 visitors at 75 regional, state and national conventions. The Chamber of Commerce committee directing the entertainment of these visitors, estimates that in excess of \$3,000,000 was spent in this city by their coming.

MAINE LEADERS STILL IN DOUBT

Legislature to Settle Three Major Contests at Opening of Session

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3. (Special)—Three major contests and several minor ones will be settled at the opening of the Eighty-Second Maine Legislature on Wednesday. It has been a number of years since the presiding officers of both branches have been in doubt up to the hour of the caucus.

The three-cornered contest for the presidency of the Senate is still on, the candidates being Hodgdon C. Buzzell of Belfast, Frederick W. Hinckley of South Portland and William G. Allen of Sanford. There are 30 Republicans in the Senate, so 16 will be necessary to elect. Harry P. Lane of Lewiston is the one line Democrat in the Senate.

In the House, George C. Wing Jr. of Auburn, and William Tudor Gardner of Gardiner are both at the speaker's post. There are 122 Republicans in the House, 62 being necessary for a choice. There are 29 Democrats in the House, and in joint convention the Republicans have the wide margin of 122, as against 104 at the previous session of the Legislature.

The chief contest for state office centers around the attorney-generalship, the aspirants being Raymond Fellows of Bangor, Fred L. Lawrence of Skowhegan and Clement Robinson of Portland. Frank W. Ball, Secretary of State, is a candidate for re-election and is opposed by Ernest L. Thornton of Belfast. William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham, State Treasurer, is unopposed for re-nomination.

Ralph O. Brewster, Governor-elect, will give his inaugural address Thursday morning, and the 26 standing committees of the Legislature will probably be announced on that date.

All contests for the new Executive Council have been settled, and the members will be William S. Linnell of Portland, Belmont Smith of Bangor, A. E. Farnsworth of Brookline, Ralph Burnham of Auburn, Albert E. Stearns of Norway, Leroy R. Folsom of Norridgewock and Robert E. Peacock of Lubeck, the last to be chairman.

Economy in Expenditures. Economy in expenditures, rather than the finding of new sources of taxation, probably will be urged by the new Governor, in his inaugural address, and will be advocated by the Senate and House leaders.

Important issues to come before the Legislature will be the proposal to tax the income of intangible property, repeal of the state inheritance tax law, ratification of the federal Child-Labor Amendment, the Kennebec River bridge project, the state constabulary movement, the proposed mill tax for public utility purposes, and mill tax for University of Maine, the petition of the railroads for modification of the excise tax law, the proposal to repeal or modify the Direct Primaries Act, an amendment to forbid the appropriation of state funds for religious institutions and sectarian schools, and an increase in the gasoline tax from 1 to 3 cents a gallon.

BRATTLEBORO VOTES TO BUY WATER WORKS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 3.—The special meeting of Brattleboro village last night voted unanimously to buy the interests of the Brattleboro Water Works Company for \$25,000. It was voted also to buy land for the protection of the water shed and to seek from the Legislature such changes in the village charter as will be needed for the operation of the water system. The village commissioners stated that the income should leave an excess for the treasury after paying all expenses including bond charges.

CARMEN NOW AWAIT SANCTION OF STRIKE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—Following the announcement that the Providence Union Street carmen had voted 1955 to 48 to strike to enforce their demand for a fair arbitration of their differences with the United

Eminent World Friendship Leader to Visit Boston



Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and Lady Dickinson.

STATE DRY ACT RESULTS CITED

Boston Police Official Says Jail Terms Needed to Ban the Liquor Traffic

Although the state prohibition enforcement act, effective less than a month, has brought about a marked decrease in bootlegging, and reduced the supply of liquor as indicated by a rise in prices, the liquor traffic could be made still more difficult if the courts would mete out jail sentences to offenders, says Herbert A. Wilson, Boston police commissioner in his report to the Governor.

"The results from the operation of the new law," says the commissioner, "have been instantaneous. The price of bootlegging liquor as well as other commodities is determined by the law of supply and demand and the reported sudden rise in the price of intoxicating liquor, especially of alcohol, since this act went into effect, strengthens the conviction that the supply of liquor has considerably decreased. Furthermore the flow inland of liquor from the seaports has been considerably arrested, and inter-urban traffic in liquor now appears to be negligible."

Coinciding with the commissioner's optimistic report with respect to prohibition are police reports of arrests over the New Year period which show great progress made over the wet years. There were 234 arrests for drunkenness over a 48-hour period, including New Year's Eve and New Year's Day. In 1915, a typical pre-prohibition year, there were 355 arrests for a similar period.

Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, made a round of the hotels on New Year's Eve and says that the celebration was an orderly one for the most part.

"AB" WASTE CANS PROTESTED

Protesting against the use of the new sidewalk waste paper containers bearing advertising as a "flouting of civic pride," the Film Club of Boston

THE MISSES OGDEN BEAUTY SHOP

Permanent Wave a Specialty
"A wave that is a wave"
1075 Boylston St. Tel. Back Bay 3612
BOSTON

Marguerite's

Smart Oriental week-end case contains deckle edge writing paper and tissue-lined envelope—15c. Imported writing papers a great variety of choice colors—42c. Mail orders given prompt attention.
234 Boylston Street, Boston
Room 316 Opp. Public Garden

THE MISSES OGDEN BEAUTY SHOP

Permanent Wave a Specialty
"A wave that is a wave"
1075 Boylston St. Tel. Back Bay 3612
BOSTON

Shampooing, Marcel Waving, French Curling, Hair Dressing, Manicuring, Superior Service by Skilled Experts

NATALIE SHOPPE
161 Massachusetts Ave.
Boston
Telephone Back Bay 3245

For Southern and Travel Wear

We are showing in attractive assortment the styles that are of particular interest to those who travel either to our own South or to the warmer climate of the Mediterranean.

Coats and Wraps

Coats and Wraps of the highest quality, fashioned in beautiful styles, textures and colors, in new and unusual designs. New weaves and color combinations shown in Linton's Cumberland and Novelty Tweeds, Linton's Shawls, Imported bordered plaid fabrics, combinations of Swiss Chintz and Linen. Kasha and Swiss Chintz, also Crepe Satin and Silk and Wool Bengaline continue to be good.

Some interesting models in 3-piece Costume Suits.

Dresses for Southern Wear

Shown in the new straight line models; also the new flare skirt models. Dresses in Bengaline, Printed Crepe, Printed Chiffon, Embroidered Net and Chiffon combinations, Lace Gowns, Crepe Romaine, Crepe Faille, Satin, Kasha, Wash Silk Crepes and Linen.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

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R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Special Purchase of the Discontinued Patterns of a Well-Known Make of

Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 \$43.50
Regular Price \$49.50
Size 8.3x10.6 \$39.50
Regular Price \$45.00

Each year some mills discard certain patterns for new ones, that's how we secured this remarkable group so low in price. All are seamless and perfect and are considered one of the best and heaviest Axminster rugs manufactured. Rich color schemes, absolutely fast dyes, of best wool, colors woven through to back. Limited quantity in some patterns. All fully guaranteed.

"Gold Seal" Congoleum Squares
Without borders. Brown patterns for kitchens, handsome tile effects for bathrooms, excellent designs for bedrooms and dining rooms.

Size \$9.75
Size \$8.95
Size \$6.95
Size \$5.70

FIFTH FLOOR
No mail or phone orders

IMPETUS TO LEAGUE BACKING IN VISIT OF SIR WILLOUGHBY

Former British Representative at Geneva to Launch Membership Drive of Massachusetts League of Nations Non-Partisan Association

Sir Willoughby Dickinson, formerly British representative to the League of Nations, who on his visit to Boston next week will be accompanied by Lady Dickinson, will deliver six addresses while he is in the city, and as chairman of the international federation of the League of Nations Societies will aid in launching the campaign of the Massachusetts League of Nations Non-Partisan Association for 20,000 new members.

The first function at which Sir Willoughby will be guest is a private luncheon to be given him at 1 o'clock Thursday at the Union X Club by the trustees of the World Peace Foundation. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, will preside at the dinner, and among the other guests will be Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, Alvin T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, and others interested in the world peace movement.

Six Addresses Scheduled

Immediately following this dinner Sir Willoughby will address the delegates to the League of Nations Non-Partisan Conference in Clark Hall, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, at which time the state-wide membership drive will be opened.

He will also meet with the Non-Partisan Association members at a meeting to be held in the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Thursday evening, and will discuss League developments and the service which the League societies can render in expounding the League idea to the public.

At two lunches Saturday, that of the Twentieth Century and the Foreign Policy Association meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Sir Willoughby will appear as a speaker. Sunday afternoon he will lecture at the Forum of the Old South Meeting House on the subject, "Is World Friendship Increasing?" and on the following morning he will address the United Ministers meeting in the Church of the New Jerusalem.

World Alliance Work

Several social engagements have been arranged for Sir Willoughby and Lady Dickinson during their visit. They will be entertained by Miss Alice Longfellow Thursday afternoon in her home on Stratton Street, Cambridge, where delegates to the Non-Partisan Association conference will have a further opportunity to meet them, and by Mrs. I. Tricker Burr at dinner Thursday night at her home at 191 Commonwealth Avenue.

On Friday evening they will dine with Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president

of the American Unitarian Association, and with Mrs. Fiske Warren Saturday evening at their home on Mt. Vernon Place.

MOTOR TRUCK WEIGHT SIGNS NOW REQUIRED

To aid in making effective the new law requiring that all motor trucks carry signs showing its net weight in pounds and its registered capacity the Massachusetts Public Works Department is seeking the co-operation of all truck owners and drivers. It is required that this information be marked on each side near the driver's seat and in letters at least three-quarters of an inch high.

The regulation also provides that the operator of each truck shall carry a certificate of its weight, capacity and the gross weight of the load, while the speed limit for trucks is fixed at 15 miles an hour for more than two tons and 20 miles for less. The law became operative Jan. 1, and will be fully enforced, William F. Williams, commissioner said.

PEABODY TO GET WATER

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 3. (Special)—The Salem and Beverly water supply board has notified Mayor William A. Shea of its action in voting to furnish the city of Peabody with 1,500,000 gallons of water per day for a period of 40 days, or until a total of 60,000,000 gallons has been reached. The action follows a request made by the local Mayor for assistance, due to a very serious shortage existing here.

THE PAUL REVERE POTTERY

announces a sale of "second" and irregular designs and shapes
January 5 to 17, 1925
Inclusive
Children's Ware, Flower Bowls, Vases, Table Ware, Pitchers, Plates, Etc. Desk Sets and Candle Sticks
The prices are far below cost
478 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE ROOSEVELT

Madison Avenue at Forty-Fifth Street
NEW YORK
Edward Clinton Fogg
formerly manager of the Copley Plaza at Boston is now Managing Director of The Roosevelt, New York's newest and most modern hotel.

New England reservations receive careful and prompt attention. One block from Fifth Avenue. Shops, three from the theatres. Direct entrance from the Grand Central Terminal.

In the Very Face of Rising Prices

Sixty-One Oriental Rugs

3 to 4 feet 4 inches wide 39.45 each
7 1/2 to 13 feet long

It is becoming increasingly difficult to lay hands upon worth-while bales of Oriental Rugs which even at low January markings can equal or better the great values offered here in the recent past.

However, here is one at least! An exceptional group of sixty-one great deep-piled Orientals, such as we all know should never normally be sold at so low a figure as 39.45. Here are beautiful Kurdistans, Mossouls, Kazaks, Ghenjes, Carabaghs and many others in a fine state of preservation. Rugs that will cover great floor spaces and last a lifetime, giving service far beyond the price.

All Large Room Size Orientals

9x12 feet and larger. Simply deduct one-fourth of the low prices (many already reduced) on the rugs.

25% off

RUG STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

The Shepard Stores

Owners of Broadcast Station W.N.A.C., Boston

270 Greenwich St., N. Y., (Near Warren St.)
"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"
 Store hours: 8.30 to 5.30

SUNSET STORIES

Frisky and His Friends

MR. AND MRS. SQUIRREL had called their youngest child "Frisky" because he was so lively. He was always hurrying around, or dashing up and down trees, and was never quiet unless when asleep. The name suited him very well, for besides being quick in his actions, he was always cheerful. Nothing ever discouraged Frisky, not even when he had to scurry around and look for his own food on days when father Squirrel did not bring home as much as usual.

Frisky lived with his family in the hollow of a big tree in a lovely park, where no one was allowed to molest them. They had the full freedom of the park and many kind people brought them nuts every day. Frisky had many friends, but he had one of whom he was especially fond. She passed through the park every morning, except when it rained, and always had a supply of peanuts. Whenever he saw her coming he would run to meet her, race up the side of her coat, and sink his nose in the bag of peanuts in her hand. He always felt sorry for the dirty tracks he left on her coat, but she did not seem to mind, for she would laughingly brush them off. She had a rippling sort of laugh which removed any fear a little squirrel might have. That's why Frisky liked her.

It had been raining for several days and no one had come to the park to feed the squirrels. It had been quite a few mornings since Frisky's "blue lady" had passed by. He made up the name "blue lady" for she generally wore blue clothes which seemed very beautiful to him. After the continuous downpour of rain, Frisky awoke one morning very

hungry. He knew the prospects for a satisfying breakfast were very poor for mother Squirrel had showed him the empty larder. He was trying to remember where he had buried the last nut someone had given him when the sun came out in a blaze of glory. With a wild leap of joy, Frisky gave his face a hasty wash and raced off to wait near the path where he knew his friends would pass with a supply of nuts. In a few minutes along came the "blue lady" smiling when she saw him sitting on the fence with his front paws crossed over his panting little chest.

"Hello, Frisky," she said. "I've bought you an extra supply of nuts to make up for the last few days." Bushy Tail and Lop Ear must have heard her say that for they came creeping along the fence to get their share of the splendid repast. The "blue lady" was very fair in seeing that each one got an equal portion, but Lop Ear tried to get more than the others. He was so greedy that he did his best to push Frisky off the fence.

Frisky felt that he could not displace himself by fighting before his dear "blue lady," and tried to think of how to get away from Lop Ear and still be in reach of the nuts. Lop Ear made a dig at him, and Frisky, looking around for a place of safety, took a flying leap and landed on the "blue lady's" hat, jumped to her shoulder, and ran down her back to the ground where he sat looking up for more nuts. With a laugh, the "blue lady" leaned down and gave him six fat peanuts, saying: "That's as a reward for not snapping back at that silly Lop Ear."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



And after I had rolled it as far as I could, the Boss and his friend took charge of it and in a little while it was what they called "the biggest snowball in the world" - and there was no argument over it either, because it belonged to all three of us!

Progress in the Churches

There are 4,711,994 Methodists, according to figures from the Methodist Year Book for 1925, made public by the world service commission of the Methodist-Episcopal church.

This membership includes only preparatory and full members and does not include either affiliated, non-resident members or adherents of the church, of which there are more than 10,000,000.

There are increases in 12 areas in the United States and decreases in eight areas. The Omaha (Neb.) area showed the greatest increase, with a membership of 28,529, an increase of \$72. All the foreign areas showed increases.

The Bulletin (Shanghai, China) of the National Christian Council of China announces interesting developments in rural work, and in the study of social problems. The commission for the study of the problems of the rural church plans to make a study of rural church conditions in China considering especially methods of evangelism in rural districts, the problem of planting self-supporting native churches in such districts and methods of solving the problem of rural illiteracy.

Young men of several Jersey City churches have been enlisted by the Anti-Saloon League to gather evidence to the lack of law enforcement. Each church. The Christian Century reports, has become responsible for a certain territory, and its members are closely watching ostensible soft drink parlors and restaurants.

The annual meeting of the council of church boards of education and allied agencies will be held in Chicago, Jan. 5 to 10. Denominational college associations and the conference of church workers in universities will be in session on Wednesday and Thursday of the same week.

Twelve of the leading Protestant churches of Worcester, Mass., have united in the organization of associated men's Bible classes. The membership goal has been set at 5000.

In a theater which is being built into the new addition to the Covenant Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky., a regular part of the Sunday evening service will be the presentation of Bible dramas, to be

followed by sermons based on the Biblical incidents portrayed.

Funds held by 16 Protestant churches as endowments for pensions for ministers and their dependents are reported as totaling \$79,000,000, from which the income of \$6,560,000 is granted each year to beneficiaries. Efforts are being made to increase these endowment funds.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police now have a special chapel of their own at Regina, Sask. More than 100 members of the force participated in the dedication ceremonies.

The Conference of Church Workers in Universities in the United States will hold its first annual meeting in Chicago, Jan. 7 to 9.

The pennant of recognition from the Presbyterian education board has been awarded to the presbytery of San Francisco for conducting 58 daily vacation Bible schools in its 57 churches last summer.

The Congregational Church of Winnetka, Ill., has just celebrated its golden anniversary.

Orthodox Jews of America have just purchased three blocks in New York City for the location of a \$3,000,000 theological seminary to provide adequate facilities for the training of rabbis.

In connection with a meeting of the New York Lutheran Ministers' Association, Dr. Julius Richter of Berlin University prepared an address on "The Background of Christian Mission Work in India," for delivery at St. John's Lutheran Church.

The large, new bronze bell for First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., was dedicated recently, just before being hoisted to its permanent home in the church spire.

The proposal to unite all the denominations seeking to carry on work among the students at University of Pennsylvania in one building has been approved by the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Oriental Floor Coverings for January Selling

Commencing Monday, January 5th
A Great Offering of Choice Oriental Rugs
at strikingly low prices

occasioned by the fact that purchases were made at the source of supply before the recent price-appreciation of wool. Included in the assortments are large varieties from Persia, India, China, Turkey and Asia Minor

300 Rugs from Asia Minor, deep pile, sizes ranging around 3x4½ feet \$27.00

1,000 Oriental Rugs, about 3x5 feet 19.50

700 Selected Oriental Rugs, about 3½x6½ feet at \$38.00

A number of very Choice Caucasian Rugs, in sizes ranging up to 4x9 feet \$58.00

Two Groups of Hall Runners, offering unusual values at \$44.00 & 97.00

100 Beautiful Persian Carpets, sizes about 9x12 feet \$195.00

A number of Fine Oriental Rugs, unusual patternings and colorings; size 9x12 feet at \$310.00 & 390.00

A specially-featured group of Large-sized Persian Carpets at \$790.00

An immense variety of Carpets, ranging in size about 10x14 to 14x20 feet, exceedingly moderately priced

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

January Sales of Bed Furnishings Household Linens & Dress Fabrics

Colored All-wool Plaid Blankets
per pair \$9.50, 13.50, 16.50

All-wool Plain White Blankets, cut and bound separately per pair \$19.50, 23.50

Plain Dotted Mull Comfortables, wool-filled each \$9.50

Plain Satin Comfortables, wool-filled each \$19.50

Muslin, of fine-quality imported cotton yarns, with hemstitched hems, is offered in

Sheets; size 72x108 inches each \$3.60

Sheets; size 90x108 inches each 4.50

Pillow Cases; size 45x38½ inches, each 95c

The sizes given are before hemming

(Sixth Floor)

600 Linen Damask Table Cloths
size 72x72 inches each \$3.25

500 Dozen Linen Damask Napkins to match Cloths; size 22x22 inches per dozen \$4.50

500 Dozen Linen Hemstitched Towels
size 22x36 inches per dozen \$6.50

(Sixth Floor)

Two Exceptionally Low-priced Offerings
for Monday, opening the season in the Department
for Cotton Dress Fabrics

4,700 Yards of Pure Dress Linen in a fine assortment of Spring colors, 36 inches wide, per yd. 55c.

8,000 Yards Cotton-and-silk-mixed Printed Crepes in a tremendous assortment of designs and colors per yard 55c.

(First Floor)

THE HOME FORUM

Sir Richard Steele, Theatrical Manager

IT WAS by invitation of the actors that Sir Richard Steele became a theatrical manager, as one may read in Master Colley Cibber's "Apology." Queen Anne had been succeeded by King William, the House of Stuart by the House of Hanover, and so, as theatrical affairs were then carried on, the players must needs secure a new license, or patent, to amuse the town, and Sir Richard seemed a very proper person to secure it.

"We knew, too," says Colley, "the obligations that the stage had to his writings; there being scarce a comedian of merit, in our whole company, whom his Tale had not made better, by his public recommendation of them. And many days had our house been particularly filled, by the influence and credit of his pen. Obligations of this kind, which are a gentleman, with whom they all had the pleasure of a personal intimacy, the managers thought could not be more justly returned than by shewing him some warm instance of their desire to have him at the head of them. We therefore beg'd him to use his interest for the renewal of our license, and that he would do us the honour of getting our names to stand with his in the same commission. This, we told him,"—which seems to have been a shrewd argument to offer a playwright with influence at Court—"would put it still farther into his power of supporting the stage," and incidentally himself—in that reputation to which his lucubrations had already so much contributed."

Wilks, Booth, and Cibber, the three leading actors of the company, here spoke together, and Sir Richard, in accepting their invitation, took upon himself a share in the active management and a share in the profits, whence later came a lawsuit that is interesting now because it shows how a playhouse was conducted in the early eighteenth century. There were then two companies acting in London, which, in the opinion of Master Cibber, was one too many for the best interests of the drama. Probably he would still be of the same opinion. For a single company, he argued, having no competition, could uphold the higher standards of plays and acting—"and though, probably, the majority of the spectators would not have been so well pleased with a theatre so regulated, yet sense and reason cannot lose their intrinsic value because the giddy and the ignorant are . . . numerous; and I cannot help saying, it is a reproach to a sensible people to let folly so publicly govern their pleasures." What, oh, what would Master Cibber find to think of the "revues" and "follies" of our own age—or of the movies?

But Sir Richard, it appears, eventually tired of being present at rehearsals and taking an active part in management, and consented verbally that his fellow-actors pay themselves a salary for doing his part of the work. "Though no man alive can write better of economy than himself," said Colley, at the long-ago lawsuit that started me upon this

essay, "yet perhaps he is above the drudgery of practicing it"; and so, in the course of time, Sir Richard's financial affairs were in the hands of lawyers and trustees who thought to collect from Messrs. Wilks, Booth, and Cibber the total amount that they had paid themselves under this verbal agreement. Master Cibber was put forward by the counsel for the defense to explain the duties of a theatrical manager, and show that the players owed nothing on that score to Sir Richard. And Master Cibber, by his own admission, was almost overcome with "stage fright." "Though I had been us'd to talk to above fifty thousand different people every winter, for upwards of thirty years together," but he soon got over it.

"Sir, by your books," said Master Cibber, "it is apparent that the managers have under their care no less than one hundred and forty persons, in constant daily pay; and among such numbers, it will be no wonder if a great many of them are unskillful, idle, and sometimes untractable; all which tempers are to be led, or driven, taught, and restrain'd by the continual skill, care, and patience of the managers. Every manager is oblig'd, in his turn, to attend two or three hours every morning, at the rehearsal of plays, and other entertainments for the stage, or else every rehearsal will be but a rude meeting of mirth and jollity. The same attendance is as necessary at every play during the time of its public action, in which one, or more of us, have been constantly present, whether we have had any part in the play, then acted, or not. A manager ought to be at the reading of every new play, when it is first offer'd to the stage, though there are seldom one of those plays in twenty, which upon hearing proves to be fit for it; and upon such occasions the attendance must be allow'd to be as painful, tedious, and the getting rid of the authors of such plays must be disagreeable and difficult. Besides this, a manager is to order all new cloaths, to assist in the fancy, and propriety of them, to limit the expense, and to withstand the unreasonable importunities of some, who are apt to think themselves injur'd, if they are not finer than their fellows. A manager is to direct and oversee the painters, machinists, musicians, singers, and dancers; and to have an eye upon the doorkeepers, under-servants, and officers, that without such care, are too often apt to defraud us, or neglect their duty."

One sees what manager Sir Richard was tired of and avoided; but Master Colley notes also that "while we were in friendship with him, we often assisted his comedies, and did not complain that he had so unfortunate an effect, that they only heightened his importunity to borrow more, and the more we lent, the less he minded us, or shew'd any concern for our welfare. Upon this, sir, we stop our hands, at once, and peremptorily refus'd to advance another shilling, till by the balance of our accounts, it became due to him."

Such, as all students of the period know, was the way that gallant and in many respects lovable personage practiced the "economy" that he preached so differently.

Master Cibber's statement won the cause for the defendants, and left its record of theatrical management two hundred years ago. It is significant of the relationship between the players and the Court that the absence of Sir Richard from the affairs of the playhouse had agreed to help manage is regarded as all the more serious because of his social position. "His rank, and figure, in the world," argued his abandoned fellow-managers, "while he gave us the assistance of them, were of extraordinary service to us. He had an easier access, and a more regarded audience at Court, than our low station could pretend to, when our interest wanted (as it often did) a particular solicitation there."

"Something, one would think, might also have been added for the literary and dramatic judgment of a practicing playwright who was also a popular writer, but here it seems, were differences of opinion between Sir Richard on one hand and Messrs. Wilks, Booth, and Cibber on the other. Sometimes the players added incidental spectacle to the author's comedy, which displeased the author; though, as argued Colley, "if therefore, our spectacle brought in as much, or more money, than Sir Richard's comedy, what is there on his side, but usage, that entitles him, to be paid for one, more than we are, for another."

Then as now, it seems, it was a vexing ethical question in the theater whether what a dramatist writes may be modified or amended by the producer to give the public what it wants.

A Cornish Note

Rog pimperl, a creeping plant with foliage a trifle like the green spiny-leafed ferns, and with pink flowers of an aerial grace and tint, was tucked away out of sight, and with it the pale yellow stars of the marsh hypericum that would shine in Beddoes's "Song" more appropriately than the cold and distant star he chose—

Tell me how many beads there are
In a silver chain
Of evening rain
Unravell'd from the tumbling main
And threading the eye of a yellow star.

There too was the minute campanula, the ivy-leaved bell-flower, whose curly-haired brother, little blue-boy, the Jasione or sheep's bit, shook its head on the drier ground between the toes of some granite colossus. The tracery of Campanula hederacea, with its hair-like stems and slips of leaves as fragile as the single purple flowers, is of so perfect an elegance that the finest filigree work would look plebeian beside it.—H. J. Massingham, in "Praise of England."

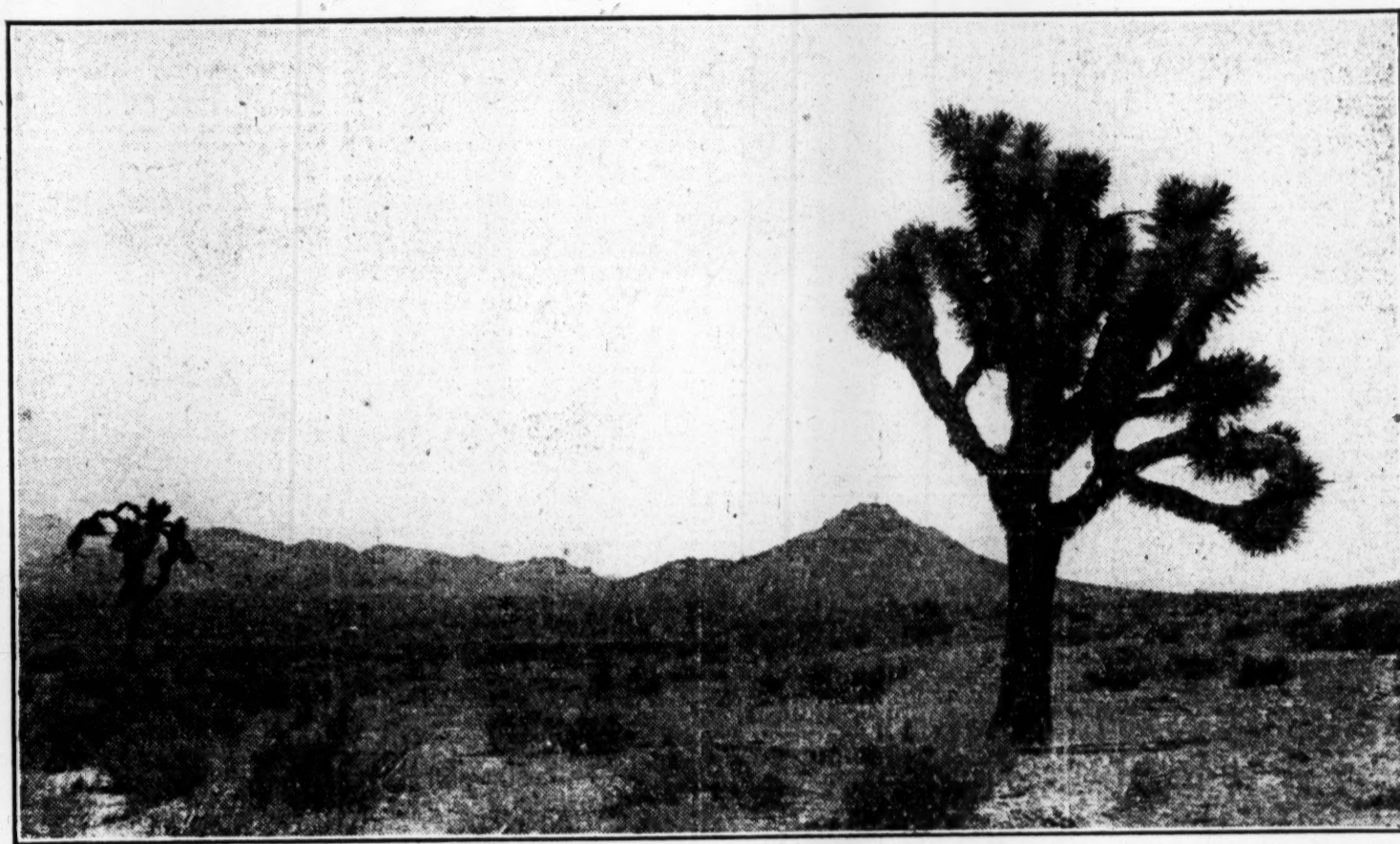
Snow at Night

Fact is finer than fairyland. We were agreed on this as we set out. A widespread whiteness lay upon the world as far as one could see. A silence so deep as to seem almost articulate with the secret of its hush held the early morning hour. A soft gray sky viewed the scene broadly. In every direction minarets of gleaming white pointed heavenward.

On the one hand the mesh of the high wire fence had become a delicate screen, outlined by a tufted, velvety cord. Beyond it the field that is the golf course was an unblemished expanse of exquisite white. The rose vines that trailed the fence were abloom with a fluffy flora of the Frost King's reign. The scarlet barberry bushes flamed here and there through the shimmering coverlet that enveloped them.

On the other hand, the low stone

wall that had felt the sweep of many an icy gale, that had borne the sparkling hoar of many a wintry sky in rounded heaps upon its solid crest, traced a proud border of ermine about its ancient estate. The pine trees and their brethren lifted feathery fronds of white and stood motionless and tall as if in pride of their newly acquired glory. The great house with its pillared porches and serried roof looked like a feudal castle wrapped in the austere splendor of a gala day. The yellow bulk of the tram car hove into sight announcing its approach with the rattle and clang of modern service. We went aboard and soon lost sight of the beautiful landscape the night had painted on our particular corner, but many times during the day would thought return to this wonderful nature picture.



Joshua Tree

Photograph by Ruby Culver Henry

Silence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Friend, have you heard the silence speak?

Then come to the desert with me,
And share the silence of silent things,
Where birds sing silently.

Under the stir of the creosote bush
The hare awakes with a bound;
A streak of gray flashes through the sage,
And sends back never a sound.

Wheeling above on silent wings
Theulture and desert hawk sail.
Mutely the road runner darts
Through the brush.

Our vanguard along the trail,
Nay, speak not, nor whisper, but silently pray
At dawn or at tranquil noon;
Break not the stillness with trivial thought.

For peace is the desert's boon.
Do you know the meaning of your own heart's beat?
Can you hear what it says to you?
Come not to the desert with heart uncome,

Come, come, if your heart be true,
And list to the voice of the desert things,
And the silent drift of the sand.
Place your ear against that Joshua tree.

The secret of this silent land,
It murmurs of peace and silent things,
And heals a long heartache,
Nay, it did not thunder, and I did not shout—

'Twas the voice of God that spoke.
—Ruby Culver Henry.

Pompeii

Finally we alighted at the Pompeian Hotel and went at once through the turnstiles of the entrance to the buried city. This anachronistic note halts the traveler halfway up a sloping walk between old walls, and might be the entrance to any amusement park, ticket collector, and all. But no other turnstile quite manages what it achieves. It bars the present out, and once past it, the past, the remote, glamorous, riotous ancient times drops its mantle over the traveler, for the avenue up which he walks once led into the sea, and the ancient arched gateway before which he finds himself was once the Marine Gate.

The sea is gone now, and the river that flowed past this gate, has altered under the volcanic hand of time; here still the restless, unsatisfied sculptor. So one goes dryshod into Pompeii. It is something of a shock to go uphill into a buried city when one had always rather carelessly thought of descending into a cinder pit peopled with columns.

The Pia Marina slants upward, then, as it did when Pliny . . . made his way up it nearly two thousand years ago. One passes the small museum where the more recent finds are kept. For not half of the buried city is yet uncovered, and the work is slow, and proceeds only as funds are available. The Via Marina is dark, for it is arched over, and thus prepares the eye (as does another and more famous arch) for the soft brilliancy of what follows.

For as one emerges from its shadow and reaches the top of the short hill, the hedging walls sud-

denly give way, and the first vision of the city shrouds itself: a stretch of sun-filled street, falling gently away; the boles of mellow creamy pillars, the roofless squares of wall-tops, and beyond, the purple-gleaming, dark hills of Sorrento. It was all very soft, very still, and over it lay in the air a fine shimmering of gold, investing the arched columns with enchantment.

We stood the silent street in silence, our shoes slipping over the smooth, polished of the stones, with the ruts of chariot wheels worn deep in them. We came out upon the court of justice, done forever with men's foolish attempts at judgment, standing bareheaded in the golden air, and framed by the wine-dark sea. A great sadness lurked here. . . .

This feeling first, and quite naturally, possessed us, but as we went on, through one court after another, it subtly, strangely, began to change. Some old part of us perhaps, some awaiting memory, more sensitive than our senses, stirred at the touch of the precision that lay as surely over this charmed place as its soft powdering of sunlight. The old Pompeii spoke to us, and we responded. So that in the court of the Dancing Faun, we hummed a curious little tune, and by the time we had crossed the Forum and reached the House of the Vetti, we walked with a lilt and a free swing of an invisible toga round us. . . .

Yes, it is gay. It laughs at ruin. From its scarred mural paintings, its battered statues, its cracked wine jars, arises such a mute melody of merriment as no modern city, fresh from the hands of a magnificent chamber of commerce and an ambitious civic architect, would dare to show. For it wore its heart—to say the least—upon its walls, and from many decorative panels we learn many things, among others that the Pompeians were an ingenious and imaginative people, and that the pride of man was a standing joke even then.—Hubbard Hutchinson, in "Far Harbors."

Atlantic Rollers

Such a wind,
Bending the hardy cliff-grass all one way,
Hurling the breakers in huge battle-play
On these old rocks, whose age leaves time behind.

—The whorls and rockets of the fiery mass
Ere earth was earth—shoots over them the spray
In furious beauty, then is twisted, wreathed,
Dispersed, flung inland, beaten in our face.

Until we pant as if we hardly breathe.
The common air. See how the billows race
Landward in white-maned squadrons that are shot
With sparks of sunshine.

Where they leap in sight
First, on the clear horizon, they flick white
The blue profundity; then, as clouds shift,
Are grey, and amber, and pale amethysts.

Then, great green ramparts in the bay uplift,
Perfect a moment, ere they break and fall
In fierce white smother on the rocky wall.

—John Presland, in "Songs of Changing Skies."

Rye in the Afterglow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ancient guardian of England's shore,
Upon your steep-pitched hill you brooding stand,
The proud ships sail from out your port no more.

Yet, in your heart, you hold a treasured store
Remembering rich-filled days on sea and land
Before this dreaming peace lay on your streets and strand.

Now from your seas a little way withdrawn
You still keep watch and ward on England's coast.
Still, as the long night lightens into dawn,
Dream of the days when gallant ships were borne
Upon your waters—faithful to your post
Now in the ways of peace you serve your country most!

All rose-red in the sunset's afterglow,
A little city set upon a hill—
Though now no more the proud ships come and go—
Yet you reflect your ancient glories still;
Dream of great days and deeds of long ago,
Warming at memory's fires your heart from evening's chill.

D. B. S.

Sul Compiere la Propria Salvezza

Traduzione italiana dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in Inglese su questa pagina

IL NOTO consiglio di Paolo al Filippo, "Completate la vostra salvezza," non lascia dubbio che la salvezza è, anzitutto, un problema che ogni individuo deve risolvere da sé. Non si può contare su di un altro per questo servizio, più di quello che ci si possa istituire per procura. La salvezza riguarda la relazione dell'uomo con Dio; e più che ogni altra questione, denota una situazione che non può essere affidata ad altri. Inoltre, poiché la salvezza significa il trionfo su ogni senso materiale, conquistarla significa ottenere la liberazione da tutte le limitazioni della carne. Il comando di Paolo, si sarà notato, implica che la salvezza viene non desiderandola semplicemente, neppure solitandola cercandola, ma compendola. "Completate la vostra salvezza" implica uno sforzo tenace, ossia lavoro, per raggiungere la meta.

La Scienza Cristiana rivela i mezzi e offre all'umanità il metodo per raggiungere la salvezza. È vero che le parole di Paolo non lasciano dubbio sulla necessità per ognuno di compiere la propria salvezza, ma egli non mostra come ciò si possa realizzare. Fu lasciato a Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fonditrice della Scienza Cristiana, di supplire la regola ed il metodo per i quali la salvezza può essere raggiunta; ed essa pure mette, in enfasi il fatto che si tratta di un problema particolarmente personale. "La regola è già fissata, ed è il nostro compito di elaborare la soluzione," dice Mrs. Eddy in "Scienza e Salute con Chiave delle Scritture" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3). Ed aggiunge: "La Scienza semplicemente usare la regola di Dio per ricevere la Sua benedizione, che ci rende capaci di compiere la nostra salvezza."

Poiché è necessario per ognuno di conquistare per sé questo scopo verso il quale tutti si dirigono, è bene chiedersi che cosa sia la salvezza. Mrs. Eddy risponde a questa domanda con precisione e brevità a pagina 593 di "Scienza e Salute," dove troviamo questa definizione: "SALVEZZA. Vita, e Amore compresi e dimostrati sopra a compita, ed obbligate, malattia, e morte annientati." Ottenere una tale comprensione di Dio, che è Vita, Verità, e Amore, che dimostrano la supremazia della divina potenza sopra false credenze—peccato, malattia e morte—ed il mezzo per il quale si raggiunge la salvezza. Questo è veramente importante perché significa raggiungere la vita eterna.

Inoltre, la Scienza Cristiana va ancora più in là nel render chiaro il metodo di salvezza. Col dichiarare che l'Idolo è innato, tutto, che la Sua creazione è come Essere, spirituale, perfetta, la Scienza Cristiana apre la via per comprendere che non vi è creazione reale eccetto che la spirituale; in altre parole, che la materia è irreale. Che cosa, si dirà forse, divien dunque del mondo materiale, così detto—il mondo dell'occhio e dell'orecchio? Non ha parte nel piano di salvezza? La Scienza Cristiana dichiara enfaticamente che, poiché la creazione di Dio è infinita, tutta, e

che è interamente spirituale, costituendo l'universo reale, il materiale non è reale, ma è la falsificazione della creazione di Dio, non possedendo neppure il minimo elemento di realtà o entità, e che per conseguenza il bisogno dell'umanità di essere libera sorge dalle credenze nel male che risultano dalle false pretese della materia ad essere reale.

Con queste falsità che l'umanità associa il peccato, la malattia, e la discordia. Di conseguenza, col conquistare la credenza nella realtà della materia, si possono distruggere false pretese connesse con questo falso concetto e che ne emanano. Comprendendo l'Idolo ed il Suo uomo perfetto, che si realizza alla venuta di Cristo, la Verità, nella coscienza umana, gli Scienziati Cristiani dimostrano quel grado di prova che conferma la totalità di Dio quale collorarlo per dimostrare la nullità delle pretese del male. Peccato, malattia, e le varie forme di disarmonia, che caratterizzano l'esperienza umana, sono annientati per mezzo dell'applicazione della comprensione spirituale, ed in tal modo la salvezza viene conquistata.

In risposta alla domanda, "Qual è il punto capitale della differenza del mio sistema metafisico?" Mrs. Eddy risponde (L'Unità del Bene, pp. 9, 10): "Questo: che col conoscere l'irrealtà della malattia, del peccato, e della morte, voi dimostraste la totalità di Dio." Evidentemente, dimostrare che la malattia, il peccato e la morte sono irreali conferma l'infinità di Dio e il Suo universo spirituale, e libera l'umanità dal loro servaggio apparente. Il lavoro che esige la conquista della salvezza, è quindi raggiungere una comprensione spirituale di Dio, che dimostra che ogni cosa diversa da Dio è irreale. Ognuno può intraprendere senz'altro questo lavoro; e in proporzione al proprio successo nel raggiungere la comprensione dello Spirito e della Sua creazione, si raggiungerà la liberazione da ogni pretesa del male. Col dimostrare la supremazia della Vita, della Verità, e dell'Amore egli conquisterà la salvezza, e non per mezzo di sforzi altrui, ma per mezzo della propria esperienza nel dimostrare l'infinità di Dio, il bene.

In Provence

In Provence you may see long fields of stubble
Level and gold, without a farm or village
To break their loneliness; and far, far off
The blue of distant mountains. You would not know
The wind was blowing till you saw
Of some young girl standing with her long hair
Surrounded by a flock of gleaming turkeys—
She and the wind and those half-grown
The only moving things.
They would seem little
To be remembered long; yet they would be.
—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in Century Magazine.

On Working Out One's Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL'S familiar admonition to the Philippians, "Work out your own salvation," leaves no doubt that salvation is, first of all, a problem for each individual to solve for himself. One can no more depend upon another to render this service for him than he can educate himself by proxy. Salvation deals with man's relation to God; and above all other questions, it connotes a situation that cannot be delegated. Furthermore, since salvation means the overcoming of all material sense, to win it is to gain freedom from all the limitations of the flesh. Paul's injunction, it will be seen, implies that salvation comes not merely from desiring it, nor yet alone from seeking it, but rather from working for it. "Work out your . . . salvation" implies persistent effort, which constitutes work, in order to win the goal.

Christian Science reveals the means and furnishes mankind with the method of gaining salvation. While Paul's words leave no doubt as to the necessity for each to gain salvation for himself, he does not show how this is to be accomplished. It was left for Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to supply the rule and method whereby salvation is to be gained; and she, too, emphasizes the fact that it is peculiarly a personal problem. "The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution," Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3). And she adds, "His [God's] work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

Since the necessity for each is to win for himself this goal toward which all are aiming, it is well to inquire what salvation is. This query Mrs. Eddy answers precisely and briefly on page 593 of Science and Health, where is found this definition: "SALVATION. Life, Truth, and Love, understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." To gain such an understanding of God, who is Life, Truth, and Love, and who will prove the supremacy of divine power over false beliefs—sin, sickness, and death—is the means whereby salvation is gained. This is indeed important, for it signifies the gaining of eternal life. Moreover, Christian Science goes even further in making clear the method of salvation. Declaring that God is infinite, all, that His creation

is like Him, spiritual and perfect, Christian Science opens the way to the gaining of that understanding which proves there is no real creation but the spiritual; that is to say, that matter is unreal. What, one may say, then, becomes of the material world, so called—the world of the eye and ear? Does this have no place in the plan of salvation? Christian Science emphatically declares that since God's creation is infinite, all, and is wholly spiritual, constituting the real universe, the material is not real, but is the counterfeit of God's creation, possessing no slightest element of reality or entity, and that in consequence mankind's need to be free arises from the beliefs of evil which grow out of the false claims of matter to be real.

It is with these falsities that mankind associates sin, sickness, and discord. Accordingly, by overcoming belief in the reality of matter, one may destroy false claims incident to this false concept and emanating from it. Through the understanding of God and His perfect man, which comes through the advent of the Christ, Truth, in human consciousness, Christian Scientists are demonstrating that degree of proof which establishes the allness of God as a corollary to proving the nothingness of evil's claims. Sin, disease, and the various forms of inharmonious which characterize human experience, are destroyed through the application of spiritual understanding, and in this way salvation is being won.

In answer to the question, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system?" Mrs. Eddy answers (Unity of Good, pp. 9, 10), "This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God." Manifestly, proving disease, sin, and death to be unreal establishes the infinity of God and His spiritual universe, and liberates mankind from its seeming bondage. The work entailed in winning salvation, then, is the gaining of spiritual understanding of God, which proves unreal everything unlike Him. "This work all may enter upon at once, and in proportion to one's success in gaining the understanding of Spirit and its creation will he gain freedom from every evil claim. In demonstrating the supremacy of Life, Truth, and Love he wins salvation, not through another's efforts, but through his own experience in proving the infinity of God, good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

Jack Chase

The first night out of port was a clear, moonlight one; the frigate gliding through the water, with all her batteries.

It was my quarter-watch in the top; and there I reclined on the best possible terms with my top-mates. Whatever the other seamen might have been, these were a noble set of tars, and well worthy an introduction to the reader.

First and foremost was Jack Chase, our noble first captain of the top. He was a Briton, and a true blue; tall and well-knit, with a clear open eye, a fine broad brow, and an undimmed nut-brown beard. No man ever had a better heart or a bolder. He was loved by the seamen and admired by the officers; and even when the captain spoke to him, it was with a slight air of respect. Jack was a frank and a charming fellow.

No one could be better company in fore-castle or saloon; no man told such stories, sang such songs, or with greater alacrity sprang to his duty. . . .

Jack had a high conceit of his profession as a seaman; and being deeply versed in all things pertaining to a man-of-war, was universally regarded as an oracle. The main-top, over which he presided, was a sort of oracle of Delphi, to which many pilgrims ascended to have their perplexities or differences settled.

There was such an abounding air of good sense and good feeling about the man, that he who could not love him, would thereby pronounce himself a knave. I thanked my sweet stars, that kind fortune had placed me near him, though under him, in the frigate; and from the outset Jack and I were fast friends. . . .

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY
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GREAT BASKETBALL RACE IS IN PROSPECT IN THE "BIG TEN"

Iowa Takes on Minnesota in the First Game of the
Season Monday—Talent Is Well
Distributed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Just as the basketball team is in the Intercollegiate Conference, which appears to be of a higher caliber in general than ever before, is the football team. The two teams are rivals, with the result that the greatest championship race in the history of college football is being played between veterans from last year's race, which broke into new zones of public interest. The football team, which is performing again, reinforced in a number of cases by new stars who are expected to outshine the seasoned brilliants.

In the first game of the season next Monday, University of Iowa receives the University of Minnesota at Iowa City. The Hawkeyes take on another rival Friday at home, Purdue University. Which gets under way in general on Saturday.

Good prospects are claimed by followers of Iowa for Coach J. M. Barry's five, with E. A. Laude '25, leading scorers, at forward. The team, however, needs to reveal its strength in the center.

Hope for Better Results

With a new coach in H. T. Taylor

shooting ability last season, taking 114 points in 10 games, with 104 points. P. A. Sponsler '26, M. J. Lorber '25, and Capt. P. B. Parker '25, are other veterans of more than ordinary ability, but they have shown need of team discipline.

At Northwestern University, Coach M. J. McGraw has picked his new candidates almost entirely, featuring R. C. Baker '27 at center and H. A. Mather at University of Michigan may develop a strong squad with Capt. G. S. Haggard '26, who averaged 11.5 points a fifth last year in individual scoring, counting 111 points.

TWO GAMES HOLDING UP SOCCER TOURNAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The National Challenge Cup qualifying competition is fast drawing to a close and everything is in readiness to start the season with two games in the western section have been cleared away. The open series is scheduled to begin on Saturday.

Minnesota is looking for improved results this year. However, as Coach H. B. Ray said, "The team is faced with the necessity of playing more basket shooters, as they lost their star player for the season, though they have Capt. R. F. Ray, a 24-inch high shooter of the squad."

At the first game, on April 20, the team feels the loss of L. Lamont. Spradling, the champion scorer of the Conference, lost 15 points was a chief factor in the OHSU's defeat.

Coach Lambert, however, has some good veterans and several promising youngsters. The team is backed up around the top of the standing, where it has clung for several years.

Coach H. B. Ray, who is backed upon with much glory. Back on his squad Coach H. G. Olsen has the second and third place scorers of the conference according to their records of last year. J. F. Miner 25 and H. B. Cunningham 23. The team has three sophomores, respectively, and there are three other veterans to back them up. The team has a record of 10 wins and 7 won and 3 lost, they were then a green outfit. Coach Olsen is so well known in the Northwest that at the same time the 32 clubs, 24 of which were exempted and eight qualified, by virtue of their record, and the 1921-22 early rounds, will begin the first round of the all-important competition to determine the champion of the Northwest United States. The Fall River Football Club, present leaders of the American Football Union, are the holders of the trophy, which is emblematic of the soccer championship of western states.

Twelve clubs in the eastern section and the same number in the western section will also be in the Northwest National Cup Committee to warrant exemption, many of which represent the best teams in the Northwest. It has advanced to such a degree in this country that the star players demand a high price for their services. The paying proposition for the clubs which have these high-priced stars on their teams is a very important factor in the rounds, and the committee decided that the weaker clubs should battle among themselves for the right to meet with the clubs of known strength.

Two of the four clubs which will

combinations, using phonemes, and still have a quintet with four men over 100 pounds and a fifth man who can make their height effective. Only Miner measures below that standard, and it is doubtful that he will be able to make no difference in this result.

Prospect Questionable.

Three teams which tied for the leadership last year, University of Chicago, Princeton and Cornell, and the University of Illinois, appear to have question marks tied to their prospects, and the undoubted will be strong, again.

At Chicago H. E. Barnes '25, whose 100-pound weight is a liability, and despite the new practice on fouls, has been shifted to guard to assist the team in its defense. The team is using new players having been placed at forward and if H. B. Aleya '26, center, is not able to play, the team will be weakened five. Much depends upon the development of new forwards and the eligibility of Aleya.

Wisconsin's prospects are good, as

through qualification have been decided, they being the Mahoning Valley Athletic Club, Youngstown Athletic Club, the Vestaburg Sports Club of Vestaburg, Pa. Michigan and Illinois have yet to contribute their lone qualifying club to the list. The team from Illinois will get under way next month. Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Colorado and Ohio are expected to have one club each to enter the open competition with the teams honored by the previous year.

Weather conditions once more prevented the playing of the third-round game between the University of Michigan and the Olympia and Thistle clubs. Last Sunday both clubs agreed to postpone the match until after Johnston to postpone the match. An other attempt will be made to play Sunday.

In the Michigan District, where the large number of entries forced the postponement of the second round, the weather forced a postponement of the scheduled fourth-round game between the Michigan Athletic Club and the Toledo Soccer Club.

Shirley's ability at devising cogs for his sharply defined style of short pass game has been a major asset. He apparently has no outstanding cards in prospect. It has gone along very well in past seasons. Those who have followed him last year were thirteen in individual scoring and its next best was twenty-third, yet it was for the first time that K. A. Elson '25, are both gone, and the team awaits the development of a new leader. The team has lost Elsie Diebold '25 and R. B. Wackman '25, veteran guards, assure a strong defense.

New players are being brought out by Coach C. J. Ruby at Illinois, as he has a number of good guard prospects, his leading experienced candidates. He has extensive resources in sophomores and freshmen. It is expected to make a good showing.

Team Work Needed

If team effort can be organized at once, the team will be able to overcome toward individual stardom. Coach Everett Dean should have a number of players who can play in the latter club being considered in the May 10th match. The club has a reputation owing to the close proximity of Toledo to Detroit. These two clubs will have to try to reach a decision Sunday.

LONDON SHAMROCKS SUSPENDED

TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 3. (Special.)—The London Shamrocks ladies basketball team has been suspended from the Ladies' Ontario Basketball Association and the suspension reported to the Ontario Hockey Association. The Shamrocks withdrew from the L. O. B. A. and the Ontario Hockey Association schedules had been arranged to enter an international league with a number of teams from the United States.

BRITISH PROS LOSE 4 AND 2

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. Jan. 3.—W. L. Hunter, former British amateur golf champion, and a number of other British amateurs lost a 4 and 2 match in a nine open champion in 1923, yesterday defeated the British team, led by J. Duncan. British professionals, who are on exhibition tour in an all match between the United States and the Royal Canadian Country Club. The score was 4 and 2.

VALE SIXTEEN DEFEATS QUEEN'S

He has a double handful of experienced performers, including H. D. Logan '26, who revealed basket

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—Sale University defeated Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., at hockey here last night, 3 to 1.

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For Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, and
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SPECIALIZING ON BRIC-A-BRAC
Southern Style \$1.15 Plates
Dinner \$1.85, 8:30 P. M. to 1 P. M.
Afternoon Tea and Hot Waffles
Served from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
27 Bejost St., Corner Essex (Up one flight)

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Luncheon 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Dinner 5:15 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Chicken Dinner Sunday \$1.00

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Breakfast, 8:30-10:30
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Luncheon, 11-3
Sodas—Confectionery
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time you wish it. That means
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n. 3—Indications of a business overnight led to a rise in wheat prices to the opening.

Values here was facilitated that the spread between Liverpool quotations and delivery of wheat was



which ranged from a 1% advance, with May 1 July \$1.51% @ 1.51%

lay's finish. The market was sympathized somewhat strength, but were under selling pressure on rising stocks. After a rise to $\frac{1}{2}$ c off, May corn market scored but soon eased back. The market changed to $\frac{1}{2}$ c down, and then averaged

and surplus
*Financial in-
nature eladly*
Whitney &
Member
New York Stock
Boston: Stock

declared the regular dividend of 37½ cents per share cash, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 10.

Illuminating Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share, payable Feb. 2 to holders of record Jan. 15.

The Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock.

Telegraph Company
dividend of 30s each less
preferred and deferred

Dividends pay
1st and July 1st.

Computed from
vestment.

Under State sup
Your money can
any time

Feb. 16.
 uted Oil Fields has
 l quarterly dividend of
 payable Feb. 2 to stock
 ose declared a monthly
 preferred, payable Jan.
 rd Dec. 15.
 Bonding & Insurance
 l the regular quarterly
 cent, payable Jan. 10 to

g declared the regular dividend, payable record Jan. 15.

r declared the regular dividend, payable Feb. rd Jan. 15.

ment Stores declared rly dividend of 1% preferred, payable Feb. d Jan. 15.

Edison declared the \$2 dividend, payable

JOHN C. PARR
40 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK OFFICE

COMMODITY
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Following are the day's staple commercial pro-

Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.38	13
Wheat, No. 2 red... 2.00	20
Corn, No. 2 yellow 1.40	40
Oats, No. 2 white... .60	60
Flour, Minn. nat. 3.00	00

Lard, prime	35.00
Pork, mess	35.00
Beef, family	31.75
Sugar, gran	26.00
Iron, No. 2 Phil	24.50
Silver	24.50
Lead	9.75
Tin	69.75
Copper	15.00
Rubber, rib sm shts. 4	24.00
Cotton, Mid Uplds.24.25	24.25
Steel billets, Pitts.36.00	36.00

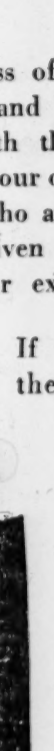
December, approximately 717,000,000 barrels will be transacting properties, and for fuel consumed and investors' stocks, a total of 15,000,000 barrels in case of 1923.

FAILURES IN 1924
Failures in 1924 numbered

LONDON BANK
LONDON, Jan. 3.—B

with 18,178 in 1923. 000, compared with 513,386,806, accord- previous week, decrease
mas and Boxing Day,

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DIVIDEND NO. 143

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. has been declared, payable February 2, 1925, to stockholders of record at the close of yesterday January 15, 1925. Checks will be mailed from the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, January 20, 1925. C. MUMFINS, Treasurer, Boston, December 30, 1924.

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(At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, held on January 2, 1925, it was voted to pay the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable January 10, 1925, to stockholders of record, January 2, 1925.)

Signed JOHN T. BURNETT, Treasurer,
January 2, 1925.

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on Improved California Real Estate
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THE 1924 YEAR IN THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Div. in 1	Sales	Highest 1924	Lowest 1924	Clos'g Chge	Div. in 2	Sales	Highest 1924	Lowest 1924	Clos'g Chge
1	Adams Express	54,000	Dec. 12	14 1/2	1	Adams Express	54,000	Dec. 12	14 1/2
2	Advance Rully	3,200	Dec. 10	14 1/2	2	Advance Rully	3,200	Dec. 10	14 1/2
3	Alaska Gold Mines	27,400	Jan. 30	13 1/2	3	Alaska Gold Mines	27,400	Jan. 30	13 1/2
4	Albany & Susquehanna	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	4	Albany & Susquehanna	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
5	All American Cables	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	5	All American Cables	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
6	Allied Chemical & Dye	3,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	6	Allied Chemical & Dye	3,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
7	Allied Chemicals	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2	7	Allied Chemicals	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2
8	Alcoa	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	8	Alcoa	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
9	American Agr. Chem.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	9	American Agr. Chem.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
10	American Bank Note	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	10	American Bank Note	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
11	American Beet Sugar	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2	11	American Beet Sugar	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2
12	American Bosch Magneto	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	12	American Bosch Magneto	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
13	American Brake Shoe & Fdry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	13	American Brake Shoe & Fdry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
14	American Car & Fdry	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2	14	American Car & Fdry	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2
15	American Chain	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	15	American Chain	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
16	American Chicle	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	16	American Chicle	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
17	American Express	10,000	Dec. 12	10 1/2	17	American Express	10,000	Dec. 12	10 1/2
18	Am. & P. Co. 25c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	18	Am. & P. Co. 25c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
19	Am. & P. Co. 50c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	19	Am. & P. Co. 50c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
20	American Hide & Leather	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	20	American Hide & Leather	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
21	American Ice	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	21	American Ice	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
22	American Ice Co.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	22	American Ice Co.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
23	American Locomotive	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	23	American Locomotive	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
24	American Metal	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	24	American Metal	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
25	American Piano	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	25	American Piano	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
26	American Radiator	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	26	American Radiator	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
27	American Railway Exp.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	27	American Railway Exp.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
28	American Ship & Comm.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	28	American Ship & Comm.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
29	American Smelting	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	29	American Smelting	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
30	American Steel Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	30	American Steel Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
31	American Sugar	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	31	American Sugar	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
32	American Tel. & Cable	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	32	American Tel. & Cable	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
33	American Twp. Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	33	American Twp. Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
34	American Water Works	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	34	American Water Works	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
35	American Wholesaler	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	35	American Wholesaler	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
36	Associated Dry Goods	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	36	Associated Dry Goods	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
37	Associated Dry Goods 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	37	Associated Dry Goods 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
38	Associated Dry Goods 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	38	Associated Dry Goods 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
39	Atchafalpa	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	39	Atchafalpa	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
40	Atchafalpa 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	40	Atchafalpa 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
41	Atchafalpa 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	41	Atchafalpa 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
42	Atchafalpa 3rd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	42	Atchafalpa 3rd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
43	Atchafalpa 4th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	43	Atchafalpa 4th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
44	Atchafalpa 5th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	44	Atchafalpa 5th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
45	Atchafalpa 6th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	45	Atchafalpa 6th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
46	Atchafalpa 7th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	46	Atchafalpa 7th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
47	Atchafalpa 8th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	47	Atchafalpa 8th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
48	Atchafalpa 9th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	48	Atchafalpa 9th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
49	Atchafalpa 10th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	49	Atchafalpa 10th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
50	Atchafalpa 11th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	50	Atchafalpa 11th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2

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1	Adams Express	54,000	Dec. 12	14 1/2	1	Adams Express	54,000	Dec. 12	14 1/2
2	Advance Rully	3,200	Dec. 10	14 1/2	2	Advance Rully	3,200	Dec. 10	14 1/2
3	Alaska Gold Mines	27,400	Jan. 30	13 1/2	3	Alaska Gold Mines	27,400	Jan. 30	13 1/2
4	Albany & Susquehanna	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	4	Albany & Susquehanna	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
5	All American Cables	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	5	All American Cables	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
6	Allied Chemical & Dye	3,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	6	Allied Chemical & Dye	3,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
7	Allied Chemicals	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2	7	Allied Chemicals	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2
8	Alcoa	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	8	Alcoa	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
9	American Agr. Chem.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	9	American Agr. Chem.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
10	American Bank Note	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	10	American Bank Note	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
11	American Beet Sugar	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2	11	American Beet Sugar	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2
12	American Bosch Magneto	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	12	American Bosch Magneto	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
13	American Brake Shoe & Fdry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	13	American Brake Shoe & Fdry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
14	American Car & Fdry	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2	14	American Car & Fdry	4,800	Dec. 12	10 1/2
15	American Chain	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	15	American Chain	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
16	American Chicle	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	16	American Chicle	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
17	American Express	10,000	Dec. 12	10 1/2	17	American Express	10,000	Dec. 12	10 1/2
18	Am. & P. Co. 25c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	18	Am. & P. Co. 25c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
19	Am. & P. Co. 50c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2	19	Am. & P. Co. 50c	1,200	Dec. 12	10 1/2
20	American Hide & Leather	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	20	American Hide & Leather	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
21	American Ice	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	21	American Ice	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
22	American Ice Co.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	22	American Ice Co.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
23	American Locomotive	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	23	American Locomotive	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
24	American Metal	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	24	American Metal	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
25	American Piano	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	25	American Piano	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
26	American Radiator	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	26	American Radiator	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
27	American Railway Exp.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	27	American Railway Exp.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
28	American Ship & Comm.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	28	American Ship & Comm.	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
29	American Smelting	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	29	American Smelting	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
30	American Steel Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	30	American Steel Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
31	American Sugar	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	31	American Sugar	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
32	American Tel. & Cable	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	32	American Tel. & Cable	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
33	American Twp. Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	33	American Twp. Foundry	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
34	American Water Works	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	34	American Water Works	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
35	American Wholesaler	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	35	American Wholesaler	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
36	Associated Dry Goods	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	36	Associated Dry Goods	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
37	Associated Dry Goods 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	37	Associated Dry Goods 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
38	Associated Dry Goods 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	38	Associated Dry Goods 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
39	Atchafalpa	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	39	Atchafalpa	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
40	Atchafalpa 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	40	Atchafalpa 1st	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
41	Atchafalpa 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	41	Atchafalpa 2nd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
42	Atchafalpa 3rd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	42	Atchafalpa 3rd	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
43	Atchafalpa 4th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	43	Atchafalpa 4th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
44	Atchafalpa 5th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	44	Atchafalpa 5th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
45	Atchafalpa 6th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	45	Atchafalpa 6th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
46	Atchafalpa 7th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	46	Atchafalpa 7th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
47	Atchafalpa 8th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	47	Atchafalpa 8th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
48	Atchafalpa 9th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	48	Atchafalpa 9th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
49	Atchafalpa 10th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	49	Atchafalpa 10th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2
50	Atchafalpa 11th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2	50	Atchafalpa 11th	2,400	Dec. 12	10 1/2

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The New Year's statements put forth by several members of President Coolidge's Cabinet were marked, naturally, by a tone of optimism. Indeed it would be impossible for anyone in public station, able to contrast the industrial and financial situation in the United States with that existing in many other parts of the world, to be other than optimistic. The American people as a whole are amazingly blessed with prosperity, and most happily removed from any immediate menace to their continued progress and peace. So much the weightier, therefore, is the obligation laid upon them to use all intelligent and reasonable endeavors to bring it about that their fortunate condition shall be shared by other peoples. Only so can international jealousies and envy, out of which springs war with all its attendant evils, be averted.

Of those who have joined in these official statements, Secretary Hoover may properly be held to speak with most authority. For the Department of Commerce is engaged in gathering and interpreting precisely the data from which an intelligent and trustworthy forecast of industrial and social conditions may be deduced. When its Secretary says that "the new year begins with the economic structure of the world upon more solid foundations than at any time since the war," he speaks with definite knowledge. When he goes on to note that "there has been within the past year a real advance toward social, economic and political stability throughout the world," readers will find satisfaction in the reflection that this is the conclusion of a cool-headed and none too enthusiastic engineer, drawn from a mass of facts gathered from every part of the civilized world.

Secretary Hoover does not content himself with generalities. He cites very specific facts in support of his conclusions, as well as certain others by which those conclusions must be modified. He notes, for example, the virtual stabilization of the wages of industry at something like 100 per cent above the pre-war level, while the cost of living has for three years been maintained at about 72 per cent above that prior to the war. Labor, therefore, according to the Secretary of Commerce, enjoys the highest wage in its history. Perhaps this optimistic conclusion may be questioned by those engaged in the forms of industry in which the worker is unable, or unwilling, to protect himself by organization. It is doubtful whether outside the organized trades the rate of pay has kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. In the professions it certainly has not. But the tendency to equalize the two is apparent in every branch of paid human activity.

The Secretary lays stress upon the financial strength of the Nation as evinced by the large increase in savings bank deposits, the rapid absorption of foreign loans, and the extraordinary expansion in insurance. Though he makes no attempt to account for these phenomena, it is apparent that they are to a great extent the result of the prohibition policy which diverts into channels of useful investment and savings the hundreds of millions of dollars which used annually to pass over the saloonkeepers' bar. It needs but a survey of the city streets which in times past were given over in such great part to the liquor trade to show how fully useful lines of business or productive industries have taken over the locations once monopolized by the alcoholic traffic. Many and influential are the factors that have contributed to the present prosperity of the United States. None perhaps has done more to that end than the establishment and progressive enforcement of prohibition.

It is for the moment an advantage unique to the United States. Foreign peoples observe it curiously, and with but scant favor. They may envy Americans their position of the chief creditor nation of the world—and in that envy there is a hint of possible future danger. But they do not covet the system which is doing so much to create the capital available for taking up the loans offered in the financial markets of the United States. They have yet to learn that, as with the individual so with the nation, sobriety brings thrift, and sobriety and thrift will always prevail over inebriety and waste. The lesson is yet to be learned in Europe, but it will be. The remorseless pressure of economic necessity will not improbably bring prohibition to more than one great European nation while the foolish friends of the defunct liquor power in the United States are still trying to bring about its resurrection.

Whatever its contributing causes, the present high degree of prosperity in the United States is not without its perils. To be the creditor of all the nations of the world is in itself a precarious position. It is made the more so by the fact that the indebtedness was incurred in a common struggle out of which the United States emerged rich, while the others were impoverished. The position can only be made tenable, morally as well as materially, if every effort be made to share, within reasonable bounds, the prosperity thus attained with less fortunate peoples. From him that hath much, much is to be expected. For this reason such a proposition as that of Senator Borah for an international economic conference deserves hearty support.

The spirit that led the United States, at the critical moment of the war, to throw into the scale its contributions of young manhood and of wealth is not dead. If that effort put the crown of success on the gallant endeavor of the Allies to stay the engulfing flood of war, there should be no hesitancy about further efforts to make the peace thus won contribute to the common good. Neither nation nor individual can live for itself alone. It is significant that each of President Coolidge's aides who discusses the economic outlook for the year lays stress upon improving conditions in Europe as denoting prosperity for the United States. It is the clear moral duty of the American Government, as well as the wisest material policy, to use every endeavor to advance those conditions, even at the cost of apparent present sacrifice of undoubted rights.

Tsuneo Matsudaira has given out the text which, as Ambassador at Washington from Dai Nippon, he proposes to expound through the coming months. Expressing appreciation of the unusual welcome to him voiced recently by the American Secretary of State, he goes on to say: "Our two nations are destined to stand together to preserve the peace of the Pacific regions and by this co-operation make a valued contribution to the welfare of the world," then adding: "The agitation of jingoists is to be deplored."

Were Messire Voltaire only here to comment, he might find excuse to exclaim again: "Whenever a letter carries a postscript, I begin with that—it's there lies the important entry." It is assured fact that the sole real menace to the continued friendliness of the two great states is the exaggerated and essentially baseless mouthing of the sensationalists on both sides of the mighty ocean which (it seems) they would rejoice to make anything but pacific. Mutual interests urge that they continue "to stand together to preserve the peace." Common sense and commercial sagacity unite in insisting that inevitable differences of national opinion be harmonized by sympathetic discussion. Those who speak with most weight for the peoples, both Japanese and American, wholeheartedly support the men to whom is intrusted the direction of public business at Tokyo and Washington when these officials proclaim there are no issues endangering the existing cordial relations between the countries. It is only the jingo, "yellow" always and everywhere, who cries War! War!—where there is no ground for war.

It is as fortunate as, after all, it is natural that the authorities, both in the government of Calvin Coolidge and that of Taka-akira Kato, are awake to this danger and consistently opposing it. Only a day or so before Christmas, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at St. James's, in a statement to The Times of London, rebuked these alarmists, not only with refreshing directness but in a way at once exact and inclusive. Said he:

I do wish that, once and for all, the jingo elements in various countries, my own included, would cease to go out of their way to place wrong interpretations on every action taken by Japan and the United States. How preposterous to assume there is any real feeling of antagonism between the two! When Secretary Hughes was in London some months ago, he conveyed to me the assurance of his Government that we all had to disregard the jingoistic tendencies of some of our politicians. It needs no saying that people ready to make mischief are to be found both sides of the Pacific, but you can take my word for it when I say they are the furthest possible from being true spokesmen for the bulk of their nationals.

Today's attempts to create distrust between the nations which face each other across the greatest of the seas may or may not be deliberate: in any case, they seek to bring about a friction for which no legitimate excuse exists, and so must be negated at once and finally. They spoke out at Washington—and the prompt answer which came from the White House, the Department of State, and the leaders for the Administration in Congress was unmistakable in its emphasis. American public opinion was back of it, too. In Tokyo like pronouncements have been made by Premier Kato and Foreign Minister Shidehara. Which is good hearing, all of it. International friendships must not be tampered with, much less viciously undermined. There is no known reason why this opening year should not knit these lands more closely together than ever before in their generations of amity. Assuredly, irresponsible trouble traffickers should not be allowed to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished. Mr. Matsudaira will find no task more worth his ambassadorial attention than to help, as so largely he can, to put these gentry in their proper places—far in an unconsidered background.

A message from Mars? Astronomers, fiction writers and thousands of other dwellers on our small planet have speculated copiously on the possibility of a definite answer to the question. Mysterious "signals" have been heard on telephone wires. Sounds that have suggested a code that was unknown on earth, and so might come from our nearest stellar neighbor have been described by radio listeners. Those who depend on strictly literal evidence of the material senses insist that no such messages could be sent across the millions of miles of space between the two worlds and that, even if they came to us, we could not understand them. They may be right, if we consider only atoms, electrons and wavelengths as means of communication. But it is possible in another way to extract a "message" from observed conditions on Mars and, strangely enough, coming from the red "war planet," it is a message of peace.

Astronomers, though dealing with what may be considered the most nearly exact of material sciences, differ widely, sharply and it would seem hopelessly, on explanations of what they observe on Mars, and their disagreement is particularly marked in regard to those characteristic lines on the planet that are usually referred to as the "canals." "They are canals," says one set of observers. "They are not canals," insist their opponents. In the discussion on both sides of the question the disputants argue and draw their own conclusions from theoretical ice-caps at the poles of the planet, from the conformation of supposed continents, from the undetermined amount and nature of an atmosphere, from the existence and extent of a supply of moisture, from the amount, if any, of heat at the equator, from the enormous labor that would be involved in constructing such works, if they are canals, and from many other real or supposed conditions that are involved in the problem.

It certainly looks as if the question would never be settled definitely, until sure and thoroughly understood means of communication be-

tween Mars and the earth are established, and that will be a long time from now. Meanwhile, one astronomer, who inclines toward belief that the lines on Mars are canals, suggests indirectly the message that can be taken from the war planet's surface and applied to the future of life on this globe of ours. He says that, whether they are canals or not, their regularity and lack of variation in appearance indicate that they are the results of work performed by intelligent beings for a definite object universally agreed upon in advance. The enormous amount of labor necessary to construct such huge undertakings means just one thing, and herein lies the message from Mars to the earth.

There are the marks. There is the almost measureless effort that they must have required. There is only one way in which that effort expended by small, finite beings could produce the results that we can see over the 35,000,000 miles and more of space that separate us from those works. Only by peaceful, co-operative effort by practically the whole population, working in harmonious agreement and without the interruptions and wastes of conflict during a long period of time, could results of such gigantic magnitude be produced.

Here, then, is the "message" from wrinkled old Mars to our comparatively young earth: "If you want to make and keep your planet a proper and beautiful one to live on, you will have to get together, work together in peaceful co-operation and agreement for the common benefit of all, and stop wasting your resources, energies and lives in fighting."

Color and music, which have been the theme of much fanciful and not always profitable theorizing, seem at last to be coming into practical and desirable relation to each other through the clavilux, invented by Thomas Wilfred. Not that Mr. Wilfred stands for any mystical doctrines as to the correspondence of the tints of the spectrum and the notes of the scale. Diogenes, with his lantern, was no more direct in his investigations than he is, with his mechanism for the control of light, which someone has described as half stereopticon and half master-switchboard.

He has wandered occasionally, indeed, outside the region of actuality into that of imagination, claiming for his instrument a capacity to depict and to characterize, and treating it like a piano or an organ. At his clavilux recitals he has presented pieces which he designates sketch, étude, "Fairy Tale of the Orient," or what not, as a composer might do. But for the most part he has given his programs in the straightforward manner of a mechanician, throwing light of various shades and powers on the screen, and discussing the whole thing, in talks between numbers, as a technical curiosity, yet to find its true rôle.

At last he appears to have found, on the unpretending, matter-of-fact side, an idea for the successful application of his console and keyboard, and perhaps also of his projecting apparatus, to musical art. For he propounds the notion that the lighting of opera houses, now clumsily managed by a whole squad of workmen, directed by a chief electrician, ought to be intrusted to a single operator, or performer, seated, like an orchestral player, before the stage. And when he says lighting he necessarily means, in these days, coloring.

Wherefore, an opera of all the arts in combination, adumbrated in the music-dramas of Wagner, becomes a little more nearly realized. Remarkably enough, the "music" of the clavilux can be put down on paper like the notes of an aria and its accompaniment, and can be precisely reproduced to the signal of the conductor's baton. In all logic, then, the next advance in opera—granted reasonable time for experiments—is a threefold, instead of the usual twofold, collaboration: a scenic artist taking a hand in the writing of it, as well as a librettist and a composer.

When Swift wrote, under the heading "A Rhapsody," the lines, "So, naturalists observe, a flea has smaller fleas that on him prey; and so proceed ad infinitum," he was unconsciously, it would appear, forecasting a situation which the bacteriologists claim to be just finding out today. For we learn, on the authority of Dr. Robert C. Green, assistant professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of Minnesota, that "ultra-microbes," so small that they are invisible even under the strongest microscopes, have recently been isolated. These creatures, it is announced, presumably live as parasites of disease bacteria. It is further stated that the fluid in which these little fellows thrive is so deadly that one drop will annihilate the most highly developed culture of disease germs. Consequently it is being experimented with in the hope that it may be used for the successful treatment of disease. On this count, it would seem logical to conclude that, should organisms ever be discovered so infinitesimal that they are no longer even believed to exist at all, their medium would just about reform the world!

Despite the efforts of the Railway Age to interest the railroad men of America in bringing to the United States in 1930 the International Railway Congress, and making this meeting the occasion of a great centennial of railroad progress, no concrete steps have yet been taken toward this end. No great world's fair has been held in the United States since that in San Francisco a decade ago, and such expositions, or even one devoted exclusively to transportation, require several years of preparation. The opportunity, however, of bringing to America the railway experts of the world in connection with a great pageant of this character, holds out such prospects of promoting international comity that concerted action toward forwarding this aim cannot be taken any too soon.

We traveled leisurely. It is the best way to travel, even in cars, whence, the walkers say scornfully, only dust can be seen and oil smelt, but the two light cars that had carried the four of us, and our baggage so far and so pleasantly already had proved the baseness of such calumnies.

We set out in them for Tintagel, far away on the wild north Cornish coast, with the resolve, which we kept perhaps even too faithfully, to amble peacefully through the countryside, with frequent halts to wait for each other and exchange a word, or to stand and stare at anything that caught our fancy by the way.

Our starting point was the high land just on the border of Surrey and Sussex, looking over the wealth to the long line of the South Downs. It is a pleasant country, the land of Sussex, broad rolling land that still bears much of the old forest from which it gains its name.

Through it run long straight roads, that the Romans made for their legions, and little winding lanes, that take you where you want to go (usually) in their own idle and discursive way. The infrequent houses are of mellow brick that radiate peace in the sunshine. Most of the cottages with their split-tile roofs where the moss grows yellow seem as old as the woods in the shadow of which they stand, and always in the distance rise the guardian downs over which run the roads to the sea.

It was the lanes we took at first to Petworth with its crooked streets and Midhurst. Thence, over heaths purple and brown in the autumn sunlight, we reached the great London-Portsmouth road, to mingle with the memories of highwayman and nobleman, courier and postilion, that through its broad stretches and the parliaments of the inn which still hang their familiar signs above it and welcome the traveler at night with the glow of red curtains and the snuff of a lamp. We left it at Petersfield and made up a little for dawdling over the good straight roads that lead through pleasant wooded Hampshire to Winchester in its girdle of hills, where so many great roads meet and so much history has been made.

The road from Winchester to Romsey is a main thorough route to the west, and there we met for the first time the varied stream of modern road traffic: the rich man's swirling car that owes its allegiance not to him but to the sleek uniform figure at the wheel; light cars, built for two but carrying four cheerfully and still finding room for the dog to watch the great world go by with proud, intent eye; old family motor-bicycles and sidecars, polished with loving care and coaxed along with that skill and tact that come of hard experience; char-a-bancs of a size that only Bournemouth can produce; and steam wagons, plodding their sure, slow way with all someone's worldly possessions in tow.

Romsey was our gateway to the New Forest, near indeed when William Rufus was King. Here straight roads lead through pine and beech woods and across wide stretches of open heath where the gorse and heather bloom and where there is a hint of the sea on the southern horizon. This section represented a great contrast to the Dorset of Thomas Hardy that succeeded it—quiet, well ordered and inclosed country that has yet something of mystery and austerity that comes from the long deserted stretches of road which seem anxious to reach the next village of huddled stone. At Dorchester we rested for awhile and the sun had nearly finished the end of its journey as we set out on the last and best stage of ours, the Dorset coast road.

For it approaches more nearly than any other, in the

estimation of one of the party at least, to those roads of the imagination that never come quite true, a white ribbon sweeping ahead down under the trees to the valley and winding far away up the rounded hills again to the bright skyline that promises and beckons.

We stopped when the dusk had well fallen at Axminster of carpet fame, and in the morning climbed over the hills to Exeter. The Devonshire coast was disappointing after that of Dorset, and it was with little regret that we struck inland to Tones where the Dart ceases to be a rushing stream and winds sedately through the woods to Dartmouth.

Lanes, deep and green as only Devonshire can show, that twisted and turned to stay beside their friend the stream, brought us to Ashburton, on the fringe of Dartmoor, where one of whom we inquired the way informed us, with a doubtful glance at the little cars, that we should find some real hills. And indeed he spoke true; for the next fifteen miles or so the roads were scarcely less than justifiable notice boards that adjoined descending tourists to engage their lowest gear and put on all their brakes.

There was no advice given to those ascending. But we engaged bottom gear in good time, gave the engines their heads, and panted (for we had but two cylinders apiece) steadily upward through the trees until it seemed we should reach heaven.

It was the lanes we took at first to Petworth with its crooked streets and Midhurst. Thence, over heaths purple and brown in the autumn sunlight, we reached the great London-Portsmouth road, to mingle with the memories of highwayman and nobleman, courier and postilion, that through its broad stretches and the parliaments of the inn which still hang their familiar signs above it and welcome the traveler at night with the glow of red curtains and the snuff of a lamp. We left it at Petersfield and made up a little for dawdling over the good straight roads that lead through pleasant wooded Hampshire to Winchester in its girdle of hills, where so many great roads meet and so much history has been made.

It was a wider and darker picture that we found at sunset just an hour later on the northern edge of the moor; the whole of north Devon and much of north Cornwall, for Devon is a smiling land and had smiled on us since noon in the sunshine; Cornwall is a grim land, holding fast its secrets and the magic that only Merlin knew. The sea that is never silent round its iron-bound coast and thunders through the caves that still remember the smuggler's muffled oar is truly there, the dragon-queen, the luminous, the dark, the serpent-haunted sea; and the folk that dwell there are a race apart, strong and of few words as those that serve a hard master. And so it seemed fitting that we should travel in darkness the high inland plateau and come at last to a long hill that brought us to us the face of the sea and led us to the village on the cliff that was our destination.

On the morrow we climbed on foot to King Marc's stronghold, perched high above the cove and difficult enough of access with no spears to bar the rock-hewn path, and stood where, no doubt, so long ago they watched for Tristan's galley bearing its fatal burden over the dark sea. And so our journey was ended.

The Week in New York

New York, Jan. 3.

A fair idea of the size of the population that rushes daily into that world-famous district generally included under the heading of "Wall Street," and rushes just as swiftly away, perhaps even more eagerly, to the country, can be gained from the figures recently compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by the comptroller of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, H. T. Berry. He found that between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon, on a typical business day, Dec. 17, the tickets sold and the fares collected by the company at the various stations roughly included in the area, aggregated 96,885. This particular figure, to be sure, must have included a fairly large number of persons not ordinarily engaged in the district, though these probably are balanced by others engaged there who left at some other time. The population thus handled by the rapid transit line, if this company only for this area would make it the seventy-first city in size in the United States. And as there are several other important inlets and outlets, it would be safe to estimate the floating population of Wall Street at about 225,000, making it roughly the thirty-first city in size, during the business day. At night, it is a deserted village.

A narrative of the Balkans, with the exotic whirl of the court life, and the homely drone of the Thracian peasants, is being written here between speeches and banquets by Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air in the late Labor Cabinet in Great Britain, who is in the United States as the guest of the Foreign Policy Association. He spent some time in the Balkans as a British military attaché there, and traveled extensively. Now the impressions which he, as an Englishman, got in that variegated meeting ground of the East and West, are being finally set down amid the bustle of the New World. The book is to be called "Smiranda," meaning, emerald, and will be more than anything else a colorful picture. One of the things it will describe is how the court life is fading. It cannot, Lord Thomson says, withstand the motorcar. Having grown up in the older days when people were forced to live close together and depend on a limited company, it is now steadily losing its reason for existence.

Some illumination on the development of American life is suggested by this change that is taking place in the Balkans. That court life, it seems, was in the nature of a fine oil, lubricating the swirl of stars and satellites so that even in close quarters they had their romance and exhilaration. Now, with their orbits made roomier by automobiles, they can relax from the exquisite polish of the court and find enjoyment in visiting friends, to be courteous to whom they do not need etiquette. In America, on the other hand, the stars and satellites left no need for life in close quarters, and hence there grew up no elaborately formalized scales of individual rating. What a wholly different habit of thinking this, probably in common with many other circumstances, developed in America, is seen in the lack of sympathy often shown for the Old World tradition of keeping up appearances.

One of the first things Viscount Cecil of Chelwood asked to see when he arrived here to receive the award from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation was a print of the photograph of him leaving England that was to have been sent to this country by radio. Notwithstanding the excellence of the radio apparatus, and the persistence of the efforts, however, the picture did not come. For four nights the attempt was made, but the static interference was so great that the best result was a blur showing little more of Lord Cecil than his forehead and the tips of his batwing collar.

There is about Lord Cecil an interesting absence of that almost mechanical decision and placid appearance of mastery over situations which Americans have come to associate with their distinguished men of affairs. Lord Cecil was in action, literally, this week when he received what one cannot refrain from calling a battery of newspaper men and women—"battery" still applies—in the drawing room of the residence of Thomas W. Lamont, his host, for an interview. Though answering questions with meticulous precision and mental composure, he pitched and tossed about in the billowy easy chair as though he was almost habitually ill at ease. Yet nothing in all this interfered with the complete absorption in his answers. Each question was discussed, judged, answered for its implications, and the reply was delivered to it not in a "yes" or "no" style, but rather in a careful statement, with finely shaded meanings and expertly chosen words. His opinions were judgments, formed on the basis of each question, with none prejudged, and with nothing of the practice of the chemist, who analyzes for certain ingredients, and finding them, classifies swiftly and abruptly. Lord Cecil's thinking had a certain broad expansiveness.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

France and the Golden Rule

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We have been hearing a great deal lately of the Golden Rule, which should be as old as the hills, and as universal as its application and control in the moral sphere as is the law of gravitation in the physical. We hold it now to apply as between man and man, but apparently think of it as going no farther. Is there any reason why it should not apply as between nation and nation? For that represents the position of France, living near each other in the country; one is a multimillionaire with a vast, highly cultivated, productive estate; the other has a much smaller property and is nothing like as opulent as his neighbor. The two, however, have long been on terms of close friendship.

One afternoon a frightful cyclone sweeps through the valley in which they dwell. It passes along the edge of the rich man's estate, doing some damage to it, but almost completely destroys the poorer man's property. The rich man comes at once to the latter's assistance, and lends him, although he is already heavily in debt, a large sum without time of payment or rate of interest being fixed, in order that he may restore and rehabilitate his property.

The time comes when both feel there must be some definite terms of settlement agreed on. The rich man, reflecting on how he would feel if he were the poorer friend and neighbor's place, makes up his mind he will do as he would be done by. He says to his friend, "I loaned you \$100,000; we will call it \$50,000, at 2 per cent interest, and you can pay \$1000 a year on the principal, or as much more as you find convenient."

That represents the position of France and the United States. Is there nothing, without going into any details of the comparative losses, sufferings and burden of debt of the two countries, which the Golden Rule calls on the United States as a Nation to do? Gallant, heroic France; how terribly she has suffered, without a whimper, and what a crushing burden of debt she is carrying without complaint. Shall Americans lose the opportunity to do something which their remotest descendants can look to with perhaps as much pride and satisfaction as to the aid they gave their old-time ally on the great European battle?

Two points have been raised in connection with the settlement with France. It is held by Great Britain that justice demands that France should come to the same terms with her, and at the same time that she agrees on, as with America. If France were in the hands of a receiver and subject to the decree of the courts, might he hold that all creditors must be brought in and all share alike in any final decree. May not, however, two independent powers treat with each other and agree on their own terms without any other power having a right to interpose?

Great Britain has been most honorable and prompt in settling her debt to America, and Americans should so far as possible avoid taking any action in the premises which will give her just cause for feeling any sense of wrong on her part.

The second point is to the effect that America has no right to scale any debt owing to it because the money belongs to the people. If this be true, is it not equally true that it has no right to give the people's money to sufferers from disasters and calamities, something that has been done repeatedly?

Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, should they not be determined in the spirit of the Golden Rule?

Washington, D. C.